

سكنا من سوريا

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Superpowers hold first joint test
MERCURY, Nevada (R) — The United States set off a large underground nuclear explosion in the Nevada desert Wednesday in the first joint test with the Soviet Union. The unprecedented nuclear experiment in a 640-metre deep shaft was the first of two the superpowers have agreed to conduct jointly this year. The aim of the tests is to find mutually agreeable technology that will accurately monitor compliance with two 1970s test limitation treaties. The second of the joint experiments is set for Sept. 14 at the Soviet Semipalatinsk test range. "Times are changing and we are in a situation where we are dealing with things at each other's test sites," Igor Palenikh, head of the Soviet delegation to the nuclear testing talks in Geneva, said shortly before the explosion. The device, which the United States said had a yield of nearly 150 kilotons, the equivalent of 150,000 tonnes of TNT, was detonated on schedule.

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AROUND THE WORLD...

Iran to continue oil pipeline project
Tehran (R) — Iranian Oil Minister Gholamreza Azagadeh said Wednesday Iran would continue building an oil pipeline to the Strait of Hormuz even after the war with Iraq ended. The pipeline was planned as a way of avoiding Iraqi air raids on Iranian oil exports carried by tanker from the Kharg terminal in the northern Gulf. Iranian television quoted Azagadeh as saying the two-phase project with a capacity of one million barrels per day would diversify Iran's oil export outlets. The first phase, a 100-kilometre line from Iran's main oil export terminal at Kharg Island to Taki, just inland from the Gulf, would be completed within a year, the minister said.

U.S. envoy among 37 dead • Senate speaker named caretaker president
Zia killed in midair blast

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Mohammad Zia Ul Haq

Combined agency dispatches
ISLAMABAD — President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq was killed Wednesday in the explosion of an air force transport plane in eastern Pakistan, official Pakistani radio announced. The cause of the explosion was unknown.
Also aboard the plane and killed in the crash were the U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, Arnold Raphel, and several top Pakistani military officials, according to the radio and U.S. State Department officials. None of the 37 people on the plane survived.
Ghulam Ishaq Khan, chairman of the Pakistani senate, immediately took over as caretaker president under constitutional procedures, officials in Islamabad said.
Ten days of mourning have been declared in Pakistan.
The Pakistan air force C-130 transport plane exploded a few minutes after taking off from Bahawalpur, 530 kilometres southwest of Islamabad, official reports said.
State radio and television said along with Zia and Ambassador Raphel, the dead included five generals, five brigadiers, and at least eight other military officers.
Most prominent were the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff committee, General Akhtar Abdul Rehman, and Chief of the General Staff Lieutenant-General Mian Mohammad Aftab.
The radio gave no indication of what caused the midair explosion but said an investigation had been launched.
Diplomatic sources said the plane crashed late in the afternoon.
APP said wreckage from the aircraft was scattered over a wide area.
Pakistan television listed 32 names of passengers and crew
(Continued on page 5)

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Masri: U.K., France support Iraqi stand

AMMAN (J.T.) — France and Britain have pledged to block any bid by Iran to secure a temporary ceasefire which would allow it to resume war on Iraq, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri said Wednesday.

Masri, speaking on his return from heading an Arab League mission which visited Paris and London, told the Jordan News Agency, Petra:

"As permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, France and Britain have promised to stop any Iranian attempts to either delay the ceasefire or reach a temporary halt in the Gulf conflict."

Masri said Britain and France renewed support for Iraq's insistence on direct talks with Iran after Saturday's ceasefire goes into effect.

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Taher Al Masri

Army expels 4 to Lebanon • 105 suffer beating injuries in Gaza

• Amnesty castigates occupation • No details about revolt

Palestinians mark Jerusalem Day

Combined agency dispatches
OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip Wednesday staged a massive general strike marking "Jerusalem Day," bringing public transport and all business activity to a halt in a resounding gesture of their determination to continue the eight-month uprising against Israel's occupation of the territories.

At least 100 Palestinians were treated for beating injuries in the Gaza Strip, according to hospital officials.

The Israeli army released little details about a prison revolt in a detention camp holding thousands of Palestinians Tuesday in which at least two Palestinians were shot dead.

The Israeli army expelled four Palestinians from the occupied territories to Lebanon Wednesday.

Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organisation, said Israeli forces had beaten up thousands of Palestinians since the uprising started in December and that at least eight had died.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin struck a note of conciliation with the Palestinians, offering "territorial compromise" if they ended the uprising.

The general strike was in response to a call by underground leaders of the uprising to mark the day as "Jerusalem Day" in protest against Israel's annexation of Arab Jerusalem.

As the strike got under way, the Israeli army began an investigation into a revolt Tuesday at a desert prison camp in which soldiers shot dead two Palestinians.

It happened at the Ketziot camp where about 3,000 Palestinians are detained, most without trial, on suspicion of involvement in the uprising.

A senior army officer went to Ketziot to investigate the revolt which left Asad Zaki Shawa, 25, of Gaza City, and Ali Ibrahim Ali Samoudi, 27, of Yamoun village in the West Bank, dead from army gunfire.

The causes of the clash were unclear, but military sources speculated that harsh conditions in the camp, located near Israel's border with Egypt, coupled with news of protests in Gaza, had caused tension among the prisoners.

The revolt erupted shortly after workers from the International Red Cross arrived for a routine visit. Troops opened fire on prisoners wielding metal rods and wooden planks after tear gas failed to disperse them, the army said.

Reporters are rarely granted permission to visit the Ketziot camp, which has come under fire from human rights groups for harsh conditions and mistreatment of prisoners.

Police said a burned body found two days ago in the West Bank town of Al Bireh might be that of a missing Israeli teenaged woman.

Police said the body was found in a field, feet and hands bound, a bullet wound in the head.

The missing Israeli woman, (Continued on page 5)

Sayeh, Arafat to set PNC date

AMMAN (Agencies) — A senior Palestinian official will go to Tunis Thursday to prepare for an emergency meeting of the 451-member Palestine National Council (PNC), a Palestinian source said Wednesday.

The source, quoted by Reuters, said PNC Speaker Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Sayeh will meet Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat.

He said the two men would set the date and agenda of the PNC meeting, called to discuss Jordan's severance of formal ties with the West Bank.

He said the PLO Executive Committee would recommend to the PNC the formation of a government-in-exile and a declaration of independence to fill the vacuum left by Jordan's decision.

Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam Wednesday reaffirmed that Syria welcomed Jordan's decision to sever legal and administrative ties with the occupied West Bank.

While presenting a comprehensive review of the political developments on the Arab and international arenas at a conference of governors, chairmen of people's organisations and trade unions, and Syrian university presidents, Khaddam said that the Jordanian step was in implementation of Arab summit resolutions.

He added the move was designed to thwart Israeli and U.S. plans for an alternative Palestinian homeland.

In Cairo, a senior PLO official said Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak agreed that the PLO should establish a provisional Palestinian government that would draw up an "internationally acceptable" political programme.

Mahmoud Abbas, a member of the PLO Executive Committee, spoke on Egypt television Tuesday night after a meeting with Mubarak in Alexandria. He led a high-ranking PLO delegation that arrived in Cairo Monday.

"We and President Mubarak reached the conclusion that the PLO should offer through a provisional government a political programme that would be internationally acceptable," said Abbas.

An Israeli peace crusader said Tuesday he is trying to promote direct negotiations between Israel and the PLO.

Abie Nathan, who owns a shipboard radio station in the Mediterranean called the Voice of Peace, is meeting this week with American Jewish leaders in New York to present his blueprint.

Nathan declined to discuss specifics of his plan but said it would require an "initial step" by the PLO and subsequent gestures by Israel.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday the government had set up a task force to study statements made by PLO leaders suggesting it would alter its charter to recognise the Zionist state.

The Israeli Labour Party has announced changes in its election platform to emphasise peace talks with Palestinians.

After a heated six-hour debate Monday, senior Labour officials approved changes in the party's platform for the upcoming November parliament elections.

The changes are to be ratified by two higher bodies but Labour officials predicted an approval would be granted.

The new formula, quoted in the daily Haaretz, said Labour would strive for peace talks in accordance with its principle of talking to a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation.

But "Labour will also be ready to talk to Palestinian elements and personalities who recognise Israel, renounce terror" and accept U.N. Security Council resolutions recognising Israel's right to exist, the new platform said.

It said Israel would talk with "agreed representatives of the people of the territories, even if Jordan would not take part in the negotiations."

Labour's 1984 elections platform called for negotiations with Jordan and the participation of "agreed representatives of Palestinian Arabs" in talks held with the Jordanian government.

Major-General Slavko Jovic, arrived in Baghdad Wednesday. Diplomats said they expected him to spend a day in the Iraqi capital before flying to Tehran.

Gen. Jovic told reporters in Baghdad the U.N. Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIMOG) would begin its duties Saturday.

"I have great hope that the start of the ceasefire in the war will bring about peace in this area," he said, while conceding the group's job would be difficult.

"I knew my job would not be easy when I accepted the appointment by the (U.N.) secretary-general," Jovic said. "But I will rely on the goodwill and cooperation of the two parties."

(Continued on page 5)

Iraq determined to seek total peace

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq Wednesday expressed determination to win lasting peace during talks with Iran next week and said all issues would be on the table.

"No room should be given to the Khomeini government to manoeuvre... this peace that everyone is hoping to see into a truce," Nizar Hamdoun, under-secretary at the Foreign Ministry, said in an interview with Reuters.

"Everything will be subject to negotiation between the two parties, including the agenda," Hamdoun said, referring to the U.N.-sponsored peace talks in Geneva.

They are due to start five days after a formal ceasefire goes into force at 0300 GMT Saturday, monitored by a 350-strong force. The force commander, Yugoslav

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Khartoum begins mass evacuation

KHARTOUM (Agencies) — Sudanese authorities, nervously watching the flooding River Nile begin evacuating thousands of people from two threatened areas of Khartoum Wednesday.

The evacuation of two heavily-populated areas was the first in the capital by the government since the Nile started rising two weeks ago following heavy rain in Sudan and at its headwaters in the Ethiopian highlands.

The Blue Nile and White Nile, converging in Khartoum's twin city of Omdurman, have pushed the river level up just short of the record 1946 flood.

Foreign diplomats and relief officials said a massive evacuation of people living on the banks of both rivers was virtually impossible because of the government's meagre resources.

Where are the goods?

The following is the first in a two-part series of major excerpts from a paper presented by Ziyad Annab, the general manager of the Industrial Development Bank (IDB) to a seminar on the industrialisation of Jordan held in Amman last month. The paper attempts to focus on the sources of finance available to industrial sector in Jordan and the role of financial institutions in financing industrial investment. The paper also examines the trends of development in the manufacturing sector including a review of government measures to promote industrial investment.

Planned investment (1986-1990)

COMPARING industrial investment for the new five year plan (1986-1990) with investment allocations in the previous plan, the considerable drop in investment in this sector becomes apparent. This plan allocates JD 393 million to industry and mining (12.6 per cent of total investment), compared to JD 759 million envisaged in the previous plan.

About half the expected investment will be for projects in the large natural resource based in-

dustries (potash, phosphate, fertilizers). These projects include new projects, extensions and modifications. The planned investment amounts to JD 227 million or 54 per cent of total industrial investment.

It is envisaged in the plan that the private sector is expected to invest JD 87.9 million or 22.4 per cent of total industrial investment (compared with JD 90 million or 11.8 per cent of 1981-1985 total industrial investment). Private investment includes the establishment of new industries, and expansion of existing ones (not specified in the plan). Judging by Industrial Development Bank (IDB) volume of operations during 1986 and 1987 it is estimated that the total cost of industrial projects financed by IDB alone is about JD 20 million constituting about 73 per cent of the planned investment of the private sector for the first two years. This does not include other sources of finance like the commercial banks and financial institutions.

As revealed by 1986 industrial sample survey carried out by the Department of Statistics, industrial structure in Jordan consists of 1,845 establishments employing five workers and more and 7,785 establishments employing four

workers and less. Total employment in the above establishments amount to about 58,000 workers, of which 16.2 per cent are employed in the large natural resource based industries.

Jordan industrial exports developed during the period under review and increased from JD 9.2 million in 1973, to JD 96.5 million in 1980 of which 50.8 per cent were phosphate exports. In 1987 Jordan industrial exports amounted to JD 216.11 million (compared with JD 195.7 million in 1986). Out of 1987 industrial exports JD 121.6 million were for phosphate, potash and fertilizers. Manufacturing exports other than natural resources based exports, constitute an important portion of Jordan's total exports. Neighbouring Arab countries especially Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Kuwait have been the most important markets for Jordan's exports, and accounting for nearly 80 per cent. Major export markets for phosphate, potash and fertilizers are India, South East Asian countries and East and West European countries.

Policies and measures to promote investment in manufacturing

Jordan recognised at an early stage the importance of encouraging and attracting local, Arab and foreign investment in manufacturing activities.

Investment incentives in Jordan are spelled out in the Law for Encouragement of Investment. There are also incentives available to companies that locate in the Free Zone or the Industrial Estates. The available incentives are considered generous and compare well with incentives available in surrounding countries. These incentives include tax holiday from seven to 15 years, exemption of imported fixed assets from customs and import duties, and provision of project land through leasing of areas from state lands. The magnitude of the incentives granted depends on several factors such as type of industry, value of fixed assets and location.

In addition to the above the government pursues a policy of encouraging industry through various other measures such as tariff protection, export subsidy (related to consumed energy), restricting of imports, and opening export markets through bilateral agreements. In limited instances the government has granted monopolies to certain industries and guaranteed minimum dividends to their shareholders.

Monetary policy followed by the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) aims at encouraging investment through several measures such as adjustment of bank reserve ratios on saving and demand deposits, revision of interest structure, setting of credit ceiling, providing advances ranging from 20-40 per cent of the amount of syndicated loans, and providing soft loans to exporting industries through the commercial banks. In pursuit of this policy the CBJ requested the commercial banks to invest 15 per cent of their capital and reserves in the stocks of public shareholding companies.

Sources of finance and instruments

The industrial sector in Jordan has access to financing through various channels. These include the commercial banks, the Industrial Development Bank, financial companies, and other non-bank institutions namely insurance companies, Post Office Savings Fund, Pension Fund, and the Social Security Corporation. Other specialised credit institutions such as the Housing Bank, Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC), Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB) and Jordan Cooperative Organization (JCO) are also involved in financing manufacturing industries related to their activities. In addition industry has access to Arab and foreign financing institutions which include Islamic Development Bank, Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, International Financial Corporation (IFC), Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) and others.

Instruments

Various instruments are used in financing industry. These consist of:

- Over-draft facilities.
- Short, medium and long term loans.
- Syndicated loans.
- Underwriting of share issues and bonds issues.
- Equity participation.

Over-draft facilities

The conditions of financing differ from one instrument to the other. Generally, over-draft facilities are extended for one year renewable annually, disbursement of the funds is quite liberal, leading often to the use of short term funds for financing fixed assets (machinery, buildings) or working capital. Interest charges vary from one client to the other

depending on the financial standing of the client. Over-draft facilities constitute about half the volume of industrial financing in the country.

Term loans

Term loans are usually provided for a period of up to eight years (door to door). IDB loans may be for longer period depending on project expected performance. Generally interest rate on term loans is fixed for the whole period of the loan.

Repayment is either on a quarterly or semi-annual basis. These loans are extended to finance fixed assets and/or working capital and are usually disbursed in accordance with the progress of the project.

Syndicated loans

In 1978 the Industrial Development Bank introduced for the first time in Jordan financing of larger industrial projects through "Syndicated Loans". This type of loans aims at providing finance in sufficient amounts for larger pro-

jects which would be beyond the capacity of a single financing institution. It is considered an appropriate means for mobilisation of funds and for risk distribution. Since their introduction, 24 syndicated loans were extended to industry and mining sector amounting to JD 87.7 million. The natural resource based industries obtained eight of these loans amounting to JD 72.5 million i.e. 82.7 per cent of the total.

Syndicated loans are usually granted for a period of 7 years at a floating interest rate varying from 8.9 per cent and a commission of 1-2 per cent.

Bond issues

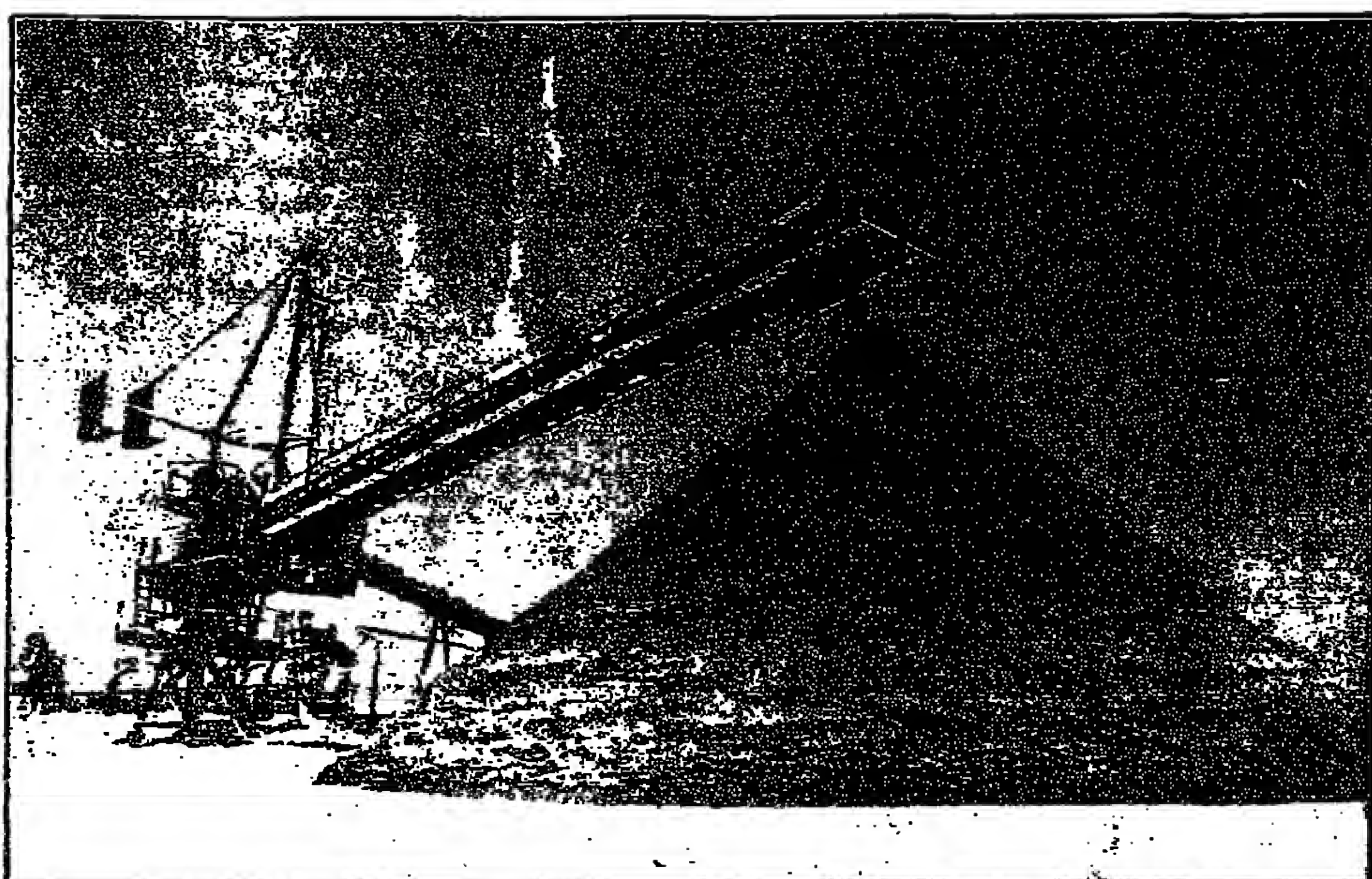
Bond issues are another source of finance for industrial and mining projects. This activity which started in 1979 was entrusted to the financial companies and IDB. Since 1979, 12 bond issues for industry and mining projects amounting to JD 61.5 million were arranged and underwritten either wholly or partially by IDB and the said companies. Such bonds have a maturity period of seven years with fixed interest rate. All bond issues were guaranteed by the Government.

On the other hand the establishment of Amman Financial

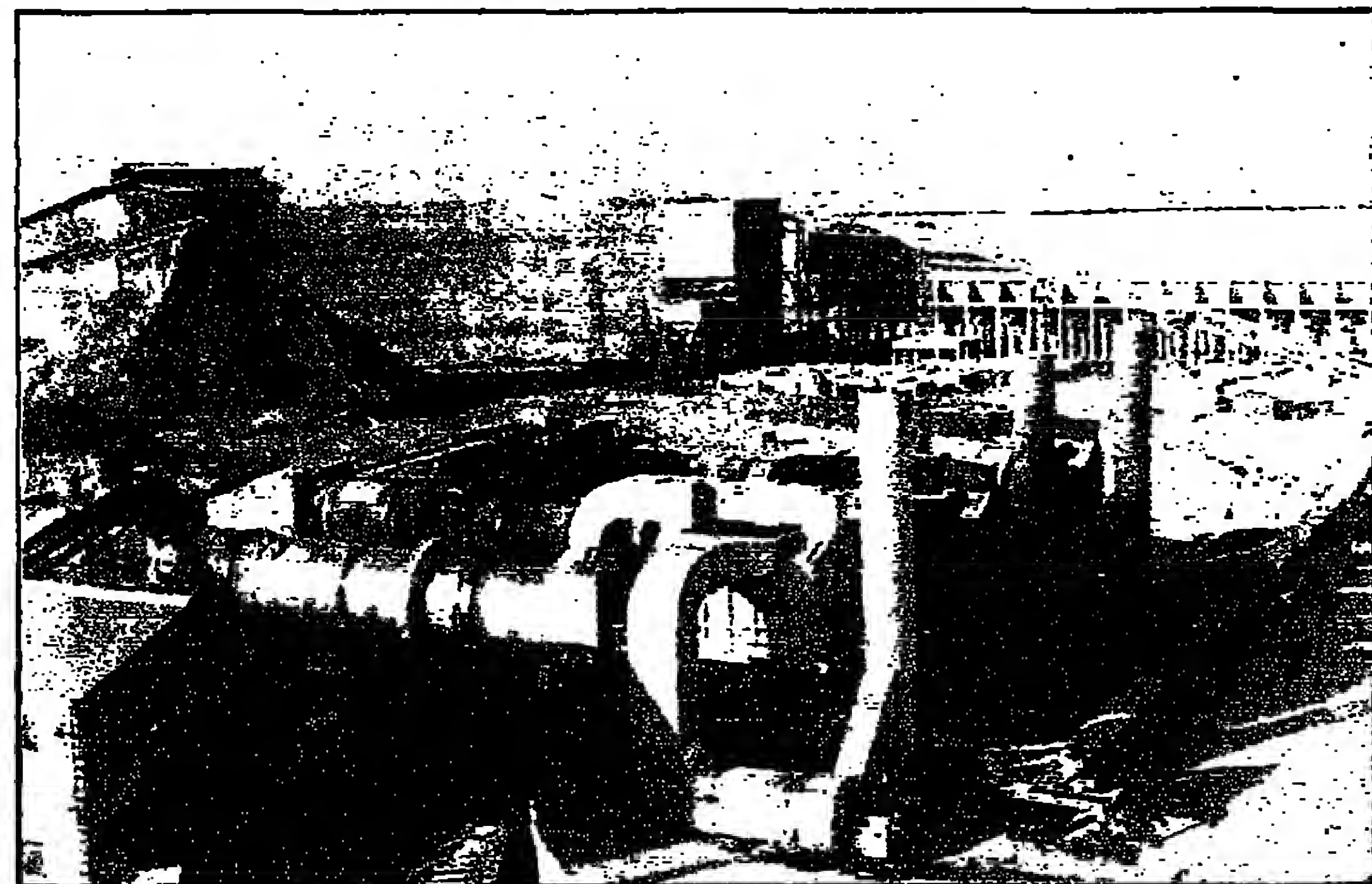
Market (AFM) (Stock exchange) was a major step towards creation and development of the capital market in Jordan with the aim of mobilising financial resources for investment. The AFM regulates and controls the issue of shares and bonds and dealings therein to ensure soundness and speed of transaction. By the end of 1987, 118 public shareholding companies were listed at AFM of which 47 are industrial companies.

Equity participation

Equity participation is another instrument of industrial financing. The private sector has been the main source of equity participation in the capital of industrial projects. This was realised through direct equity in small enterprises or through subscription to shares of large ones. The government also participates in the share capital of major industrial companies together with other non-bank financial institutions such as Social Security Corporation and the Pension Fund. By the end of 1987 the Government and its public autonomous institutions participated in 26 public shareholding companies to the amount of JD 104 million.



Stacker-reclaimer unit for stockpiling cake beneficiated phosphate product at El-Ahliad mine



General view of phosphate stockpile

JORDAN TIMES GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

16:00 Koran
16:25 Cartoon
16:50 Baby Folk
17:05 Religious programme
17:35 Local programme
18:00 News summary
18:20 World Reports
18:45 Local programme
18:55 Moving Camera
19:10 Health programme
19:40 Programme review
20:00 News in Arabic
20:35 Arabic series
21:40 Cultural magazine
22:25 Film
23:00 News summary in Arabic
23:10 Film (cont'd.)

PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 Lucky Luke
18:30 Rue Carnot
19:00 News in French
19:15 Un DB De Plus
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Variety Show
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Thru
21:10 Remington Street
22:00 News in English
22:30 Feature film: "After the Promise"

RADIO JORDAN

655 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.40 KHz. SW
Tel: 77111-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 News
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:05 Morning Show Cont'd.
11:00 Country Music
11:30 Hilevika: The story of Moten
12:00 News Summary
12:30 Now Music
13:00 News Summary
13:35 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Thriller
15:00 Concert Hour
15:30 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Just a Minute
17:30 Good Vibrations
18:00 News Summary
18:45 Special Feature

WORLDNET

(At the American Cultural Centre)

08:00 America Today
11:00 Newsline
12:00 Hour USA
13:00 America Today
14:00 Wild America
14:30 Congress: "We the People"
15:00 Worldnet Dialogue: Space War
16:00 National Convention: Process
17:00 Science World No. 78 (English)
17:15 Science World No. 78 (French)
17:30 Science World No. 78 (Arabic)

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Classical Record Review 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial Review 08:00 World News 08:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 08:30 Feetles' Choice 08:45 The World Today 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Time for Verse 09:40 The Farming World 10:00 World News 10:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 10:30 Guitar Workshop 10:45 Network UK 11:00 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 Country Style 11:30 John Peel 12:00 World News 12:09 British Press Review 12:15 "The World Today" 12:30 Hilevika: The story of Moten 12:45 Roundup 12:55 Society Today 13:00 News Summary followed by Churchill the Historian 13:30 Radio Active 14:00 World News 14:09 News about Britain 14:15 Sports World 14:25 Sports World cont'd. 14:30 Citizens 15:00 Radio Newsdesk 15:15 Multi-track 2 15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 16:30 Network UK 16:45 Jazz Scene 17:00 Outlook, opening with 5-Minute News 17:45 Write On... 18:00 Radio Newsdesk 18:15 The Pleasure Years 19:00 World News 19:09 News about Britain 19:15 Churchill the

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9665, 11740, 11925 and 12210 KHz

07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 VOA Morning 10:40 News 10:50 Newsline 11:00 News 11:10 Newsline 11:30 VOA Morning 11:40 News 11:50 Newsline 12:00 News 12:10 Newsline 12:30 VOA Morning 12:40 News 12:50 Newsline 13:00 News 13:10 Newsline 13:30 VOA Morning 13:40 News 13:50 Newsline 14:00 News 14:10 Newsline 14:30 VOA Morning 14:40 News 14:50 Newsline 15:00 News 15:10 Newsline 15:30 VOA Morning 15:40 News 15:50 Newsline 16:00 News 16:10 Newsline 16:30 VOA Morning 16:40 News 16:50 Newsline 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 VOA Morning 17:40 News 17:50 Newsline 18:00 News 18:10 Newsline 18:30 VOA Morning 18:40 News 18:50 Newsline 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 VOA Morning 19:40 News 19:50 Newsline 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 VOA Morning 20:40 News 20:50 Newsline 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline 21:30 VOA Morning 21:40 News 21:50 Newsline 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline 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NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

GOOD WISHES TO INDONESIA: His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday cabled congratulation to Indonesian President Ahmad Subarto on Indonesia's National Day. The King wished the Indonesian president happiness and the Indonesian people further progress and prosperity.

ROYAL DECREE: A Royal Decree has been issued approving the appointment of Mr. Awad Al Khalidi as Jordan's ambassador to France.

RIFAI MEETS ENVOYS: Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Wednesday received in two separate meetings ambassadors of Egypt and Qatar to Jordan Ihab Wahbe and Sheikh Hamad Ibn Mohammad Ibn Jabr Al Thani, who went to the prime minister's office to say good-bye at the end of their tour in Jordan. Rifai also received the newly appointed ambassadors of Kuwait and South Korea. Meanwhile Foreign Ministry Secretary General Nabih Al Nimer received the non-resident ambassador of Brunei to Jordan and discussed with him bilateral relations.

KHASAWNEH RECEIVES ENVOYS: Information Minister Hami Khasawneh Wednesday received in separate meetings the American ambassador to Jordan Roscoe Suddarth, the non-resident Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic Wolfgang Grabowski, the non-resident Ambassador of Brunei Dato Haji Mohammad Kassim Haj Daud and the Italian Ambassador to Jordan Luigi Amaduzzi.

BABYLON FESTIVAL: Ministry of Culture and National Heritage will take part in Babylon International Festival, due to be held on Sept. 22. Fuhais and Ramtha folk troupes will represent Jordan in the festival. However, the ministry will also take part in the 4th Asian Art Exhibition, which will be held in Bangladesh at the end of this year.

N. YEMENI TEAM ARRIVES: A delegation representing the Civil Defence and Housing departments and the Engineers Corp in the Yemen Arab Republic Wednesday arrived in Amman at the beginning of a five-day visit to Jordan for talks with Jordanian officials on civil defence. The delegation will visit a number of civil defence departments and a number of archaeological and cultural sites.

AESC MEETING: Jordan will take part in the meetings of the Arab Economic and Social Council, due to convene in Tunis on Sept. 8. Industry and Trade Minister Hamdi Tabbaa will head the Jordanian delegation to the meetings.

AJLOUNI TO VISIT EGYPT: Tourism Minister Zuhair Ajlouni leaves for Egypt Monday for talks with his Egyptian counterpart on means of implementing the decisions passed by the Higher Jordanian-Egyptian Committee, which met in Amman recently.

AGRICULTURAL ROADS: The Agriculture Ministry allocated JD 90,000 for the construction of agricultural roads in Mafraq Governorate. Meanwhile, the Health Ministry offered tenders for the construction of three health centres in the governorate at a cost of JD 165,000.

EXPORTS TO EUROPE: Amman Chamber of Industry has decided to offer facilities to clothing producers to encourage them to export their products to the European Community and a number of European countries, chamber sources said. Under the new facilities there will be no restrictions for exporting clothing to the EC countries, provided that they are in compliance with the European specifications and meet the requirements of the importers.

CERTIFICATION OF EXAMS: The committees, entrusted with authenticating the certificates of students will stop performing their duties from the different centres as of Thursday, according to Foreign Ministry sources. The sources added that as of Saturday the certification process will be done at the ministry.

UAE AIDE ARRIVES: Sheikh Said Ibn Tahoun Al Nahayan, a senior official at Al Ain Municipal and City Planning Department will pay a week-long visit to Jordan starting Aug. 29, for talks with Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh on bilateral cooperation. The UAE official will also visit a number of cultural and archaeological sites.

JD 111,000 LOAN FOR MAFRAQ: The Cities and Villages Development Bank agreed to grant a loan of JD 111,000 to Mafraq municipality and JD 31,500 to Eidoun municipality in Irbid Governorate.

COURSE ON SOCIAL WORK: A three-day training course on scientific and practical concepts of social work, organised by Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund for 25 heads of voluntary societies, chairmen of local councils and chairmen of sports clubs in Tafleh governorate was concluded Wednesday. Participants were introduced to social work and means of mobilising people for developing their own societies.

MANAGERIAL CONTACTS: A five-day training course on managerial contacts, held by the Institute of Public Administration for 25 staff members working at the various ministries and government departments concluded Wednesday. Participants, who are all at the middle management level, received information and training on contacts, correspondence and ways to run meetings.



PRISONERS CELEBRATE: Prisoners and officers at the Mahabta Rehabilitation Centre Wednesday celebrate the Hijra New Year. The director of the religious guidance section at the Public Security Department delivered a sermon during the celebrations.

WHAT'S GOING ON
EXHIBITIONS

- * Architectural exhibition at the Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts.
- * Paintings exhibition by Edward Horan at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- * Photo exhibition on the Hashemite Family at the Army Headquarters.

FILMS

- * Film: "Robinson Crusoe" at the Soviet Cultural Centre at 5:30 p.m.
- * Feature film: "The Verdict" at the American Centre at 7:00 p.m.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai receives the visiting Minister of Religious Affairs in Brunei Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat at the Prime Ministry Wednesday. Also present is Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat (Petra photo)

Jordan, Brunei discuss bilateral cooperation in religious affairs

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Wednesday received the visiting Minister of Religious Affairs in Brunei Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat and discussed with him bilateral relations between Jordan and Brunei.

The meeting was attended by Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat and the ambassador of Brunei to Jordan.

Earlier Wednesday Sarudin visited the Martyr's Monument at Hussein Youth City and toured the monument's sections at the end of his visit. He was presented with the Martyr's Medal.

Later Wednesday Khayyat and

Sarudin held talks on bilateral cooperation in the fields of preaching, guidance and means of further bolstering relations in these fields.

The two ministers stressed the need for cooperation and exchange of expertise in the areas of legislations and regulations on administering waqf property.

They also called for exchange of information, research and publications on Islamic heritage and emphasised the need to coordinate their stands at the international symposiums and seminars.

The two sides also discussed prospects for holding exhibitions

for Islamic and Arabic books published in both countries, and for holding joint seminars and delivering lectures on Islamic issues and for setting up joint waqf projects.

The two officials also agreed to conclude a bilateral cooperation agreement which will be initiated once the two governments agree to its provisions.

Also present during the talks were the General Mufti of Jordan, Sheikh Izzudin Al Khatib, Awqaf Ministry Secretary General Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, his assistants and a number of ministry officials.

SSC invites subscribers to benefit from optional schemes

AMMAN (Petra) — The Social Security Corporation (SSC) said Wednesday it was opening the door for those who have not so far participated in the SSC, to benefit from the optional SSC scheme, a spokesman for the SSC said Wednesday.

The spokesman said that any Jordanian male, aged between 16 and 60 or any Jordanian female between 16 and 55 can be subscribed to the scheme if he or she so opts, and that they will receive the same privileges enjoyed by those already covered by the law.

Optional subscription gives

participants protection against old age, disability and death, the source said.

He added that a subscriber will be entitled to pensionable salary at the age of 60, provided that he or she will have completed a minimum period of 10 years.

However the subscriber will be entitled to such a salary if he is totally disabled, provided that he has paid his dues for 12 consecutive months or for 24 months intermittently.

In a case a subscriber dies, his heirs will get a monthly salary, provided that he or she should have paid his dues for 12 consecutive months.

BANKING INSTITUTE GRADUATION: Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Wednesday graduated the 16th batch of students from its Banking Institute at a ceremony held under the patronage of the Association of Banks in Jordan Board Chairman Zuhair Khouri. Fifty-seven students graduated from the institute, of whom 6 were presented awards for excellence in their courses. The graduates are all employed by Jordanian banks and financial institutions. CBJ Vice-President Maher Shukri and the Institute Director Adeeb Haddad attended the ceremony.



The foundation's administrator, A.R. Jones, talks to Dr. Atiyat about a video recording of the foundation's work.

Jordanian doctor starts research in U.K.

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. Bashir Atiyat from the University Hospital in Amman began a research programme in England on pain relief.

The anaesthesiologist, working at the Centre for Pain Relief in Liverpool, will "assist and develop techniques to help chronic pain sufferers," according to a press release received by the Jordan Times.

The centre and the associated research institute, known jointly as the Pain Relief Foundation is the only institution exclusively devoted to pain research.

Since its inception in 1981, the foundation has made numerous advances including:

- The design of an "electrical nerve stimulator" to treat pain without drugs.
- The isolation of chemical substances in the body which

control pain.

The recording of nerve activity related to pain. The foundation's administrator, A.R. Jones, works closely with the Arab World, having supervised the St. John Ambulance contingent, during a visit to Amman, under Major General Daoud Hanania in 1977.

Following this visit, Jones contacted the U.K. minister of state for overseas trade, Edmund Dell, M.P., who arranged for Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh, Major General K. Tarawneh and others to visit the United Kingdom as guests of the U.K. government.

Last year Jones worked closely with Col. Dr. Marwan J'Mean during his period of attachment to the Clinic and Research Institute in Liverpool.

Prince Hassan stresses importance of schedule in educational development

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday stressed the importance of adhering to the schedule for implementing the educational development plan as approved by the National Educational Conference. He also emphasised the need to find funds for financing various stages of the plan.

Addressing a meeting of the Higher Council of Science and Technology, held Wednesday, Prince Hassan said: "The development of the educational sector should not be dealt with in isolation of other sectors concerned with development of human resources, particularly the labour, social development, health and youth sectors."

During Wednesday's meeting the council discussed and approved the plan.

The programme, to be carried out in three stages, will be spread over nine years, beginning from 1989.

During the first phase, from 1989 through 1991, the new curriculum will be approved, school books will be made available to

students and rented school premises will be partially eliminated.

In the second stage, 1992 through 1994, the double-shift school system will be eliminated in preparation for its total cancellation and new curriculum will be followed.

During the third stage, 1995 through 1998, all issues relating to construction of school, curriculum and teacher training courses will have been finalised.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Thounan Hindawi, Higher Education Minister Nassereddin Al Assad, Planning Minister Taher Kanaan, a number of senior officials and a delegation from the World Bank.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan chairs a meeting of the Higher Council of Science and Technology in Amman Wednesday (Petra photo)

NHF holds one-day workshop on evaluation of Health Information Project

AMMAN (J.T.) — A one-day specialised workshop on evaluation of the Health Information Project, was held Wednesday at the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF), attended by 14 representatives from a number of health, educational and information institutions attending.

In her inaugural speech, NHF Director General In'am Al Mufti said the workshop aims to form a team of experts which will be

supporting the foundation in its work in the area of health information for protecting children.

The Health Information Project, sponsored by NHF in cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the American Educational Development Academy and the Ministry of Health, was designed to create awareness of the problems facing Jordanian children, through orga-

nising campaigns.

Taking part in the workshop were representatives of the Ministries of Health, Planning, Social Development, the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund, the Royal Medical Services, the General Union of Voluntary Societies and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

JORDAN WELFARE LOTTERY

Ordinary issue No 373

Drawing of: Aug. 17, 1988

Winning Tickets

Holder of ticket No. **58962**
Wins JD 25,000

Holder of ticket No. **37432**
Wins JD 6,000

Holder of ticket No. **30648**
Wins JD 3,000

Holder of ticket No. **27146**
Wins JD 2,500

Holder of ticket No. **37054**
Wins JD 1,500

Holder of ticket No. **04917**
Wins JD 1,200

Holder of ticket No. **09556**
Wins JD 1,000

Holder of ticket No. **06913**
Wins JD 600

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD1,000 each wins JD 100

58963 58972 58062 59962 68962
58961 58952 58862 57962 48962

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 600 each wins JD 60

37433 37442 37532 38432 47432
37431 37422 37332 36432 27432

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30649 30658 30748 31648 40648
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37055 37064 37154 38054 47054
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Ten consolation prizes totalling JD100 each wins JD 10

04918 04927 04017 05917 14917
04916 04907 04817 03917 74917

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 80 each wins JD 8

09557 09566 09656 00556 19556
09555 09546 09456 08556 79556

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 70 each wins JD 7

06914 06923 06013 07913 16913
06912 06903 06813 05913 76913

Ticket numbers **15495 48515 19144 07158** win JD 200 each

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4762 8184 8751 7831 6959 Win JD 20 each **8963 3794 5047 2323 2876** Win JD 10 each

220 840 670 782 918 Win JD 5 each

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COVER PRIZES FOR THE LOTTERY SELLERS

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Winners of the grand prizes in the ordinary issue number **372** of Aug. 2, 1988



Mohammad Ibrahim
Irbid - Army Sergeant
Half first JD 12,500



Samir Abu Al Rub
Irbid - Engineer
Half first JD 12,500



Ishtar Ibrahim
Amman - Photographer
Half second JD 3,000



Ahmad Saleh
Irbid - Security Department Sergeant
Half second JD 3,000



Mohammad As
Amman - Soldier
Half third JD 1,500



Yusef Asmer
Amman - Soldier
Half third JD 1,500



Mustafa Al Awabdeh
Tafleh - Farmer
Half fourth JD 1,250



Mustafa Al Awabdeh
Tafleh - Farmer
Half fourth JD 1,250

Next Drawing takes place on **September 2, 1988**

First eight biggest prizes are issued from GUVS headquarters.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

جوردان تيمز رويدي عربية سياسية مستقلة تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية

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Rewarding commitment

THE IRAQI gift of military equipment to Jordan is one practical manifestation of deep-rooted inter-Arab relations that our country has always pursued and continues to pursue. Jordan's unwavering support for Iraq throughout the eight years of war with Iran have stemmed from its sense of pan-Arab commitment, and of its duty to stand by its Arab brethren in time of need. Being a small country with limited resources, Jordan might not have been able to offer much more to Iraq in the way of material support, but the principled position it adopted in unreservedly extending every other form of backing to its neighbour in the east defined every aspect of the relationship. The Iraqi gesture of presenting captured Iranian armour and equipment to Jordan cannot be considered as just a reward for the Kingdom's stand; it symbolises only a fraction of the depth of Jordanian-Iraqi relations. Jordan has stood by Iraq in war, and will continue to do so in the battle for peace.

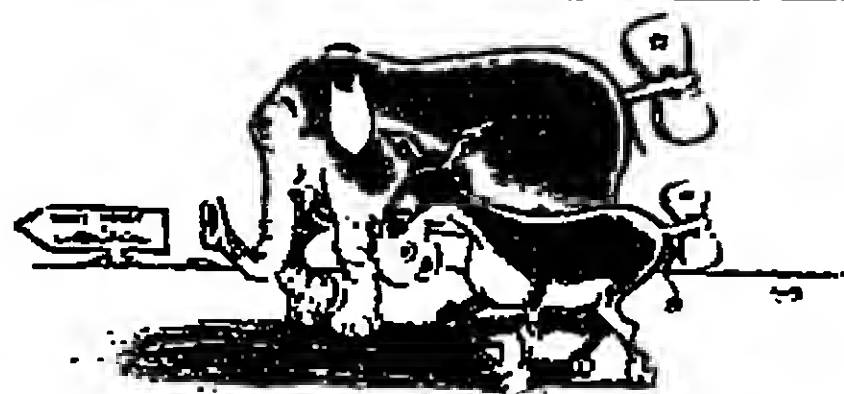
Underlying the excellent nature of Jordanian-Iraqi ties is Jordan's drive to advance inter-Arab relations to a level which serves higher Arab interests. Jordan's practical action in this respect is seen in numerous economic joint ventures between Jordan, Iraq, Syria and Egypt — such as Syrian-Jordanian land transport, maritime and industrial companies, Al Wabdhah Dam, the Iraqi-Jordanian transport company, and the Jordanian-Egyptian-Iraqi Maritime Transport Company. The continued existence of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee to support the steadfastness of the Palestinians living in the occupied territories, despite the Kingdom's severance of formal ties with the West Bank, is further testimony of the Kingdom's sincerity and dedication in upholding pan-Arab interest.

We would hope that the Arab World appreciates Jordan's record in striving for pan-Arab integration and for solid, unambiguous inter-Arab relations, and realises that any quest to protect common Arab interests and to seek Arab integration should be initiated from the ground, not from rhetoric.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Congratulations

KING Hussein congratulated the Iraqi people on their victories and paid tribute to their sacrifices during the long struggle to defend Arab soil. His visit to Baghdad was to demonstrate the Jordanian people's pride in their brothers and their full backing for their relentless efforts. Throughout the years, the Jordanians were supporting the Iraqi brothers and mobilising their resources to help them in the face of Iranian aggression. It is an honour for Jordan to have been the first to support Iraq against aggression and to back Baghdad's endeavours for peace. The gift of weapons and military equipment the Iraqis presented to Jordan, was a show of appreciation for the Kingdom's national stand, a gift which will be well implemented by the Jordanian armed forces at another front and in the face of another common enemy. King Hussein's cable to President Saddam contained all the feelings of affection and support, and also a pledge by Jordan to stand by any of its Arab sisters in confronting the common enemies of the Arab Nation. The Jordanians shared with the Iraqi people their rejoicings and their happiness for the end of the eight-year-old war and the attainment of peace. The Iraqi gift will be a source of pride for Jordan, reminding its people of the great feat of their brothers in Iraq.



Waleed — Al Dustour

Al Dustour: A valuable gift

THE Iraqi gift to the Jordanian Armed Forces was truly a valuable one, and is bound to enhance these forces' firm stand along the confrontation lines with the Zionist enemy. The gift represented another token of the friendship and brotherly ties between two Arab countries and cohesion between their armed forces in confronting common threats and enemies. King Hussein, who visited Iraq to congratulate its people over their successes, held talks with Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein on further bolstering bilateral cooperation. The minutes of these talks reflect the deep relationship between the two countries, and also express Jordan's appreciation of the Iraqi gift, which was the fruit of a long struggle by the Iraqi armed forces over the past eight years. The gift was in appreciation on the part of the Iraqi people of Jordan's stand and backing for Iraq during the war, and it was a gift from one brother to another in true recognition of the noble national stand. Jordan takes pride in the gift and those who presented it to the Jordanian Armed Forces and, as King Hussein pledged, these weapons will be fully exploited by our Armed Forces for the defence of the Arab homeland.

Sawt Al Shaab: Victory for all Arabs

KING Hussein went to Baghdad to share with the Iraqi people their joy and happiness over their victory and approaching peace. The monarch extended congratulations to Iraqi leaders and people for their successful achievements following the long struggle and the huge sacrifices in the war to defend Arab soil. Iraq's victory is truly one for all Arabs, and is one that proves that determination and perseverance will finally bear fruit and achieve good results. We are confident that Iraq, which won the battle in the fields, will be able to win the long and hard battle for peace because it is determined to achieve it. The Iraqi gift to the Jordanian Armed Forces is deeply appreciated, and as the King said, the weapons will be properly and efficiently exploited in the defence of the Arab Nation.

Germans look with angst at 1992

By Dieter Schroder

MUNICH — A spectre is stalking Germany: The single European market in 1992. The Germans always did suspect Euro-vampires in Brussels of trying to suck the money from their pockets. Now many feel the single market only confirms their fears.

They see a community of the rich and the hungry robbing them of their social securities and rights. An "economy gone wild" is preparing to deprive nature, the environment and consumers of any kind of protection.

Germans won't even feel safe in the public service. Greeks, say, are suddenly to be no less entitled than Germans to public-service jobs such as tram driving.

This is the syndrome of a nation that has everything, or nearly everything, and no greater worry than that of losing its privileges.

It is a nation that for this very reason runs the risk of losing its dynamism, as the OECD recently noted.

The remedy OECD experts recommend is precisely what German lobbies most vehemently oppose: Market deregulation, especially in the service sector, a cutback in subsidies and greater flexibility in wage agreements.

That is exactly what the single European market aims to achieve, which accounts for the hostility. It is voiced from a quarter that otherwise constantly complains that the rich industrialised nations of northern Europe, first and foremost the Germans, are robbing the poorer southern members of the European family.

Suddenly there are fears of the poor and hungry European relatives. They are felt to have nothing else in mind than, by means of the internal market, eating their fill free of charge at the richly-laid German table.

Where money is at issue there is always a moment of truth, as shown by the dispute between Paris and the Bundesbank on interest rate policy and sales of dollars to support the exchange

rate of the deutschmark.

Contrary to a worldwide trend, the French government is keen to cut interest rates to boost the domestic economy. Paris seeks to protect itself from German "monetary imperialism," which weighs heavily on the weak franc.

Germans fear of inflation are not shared by the French, who have promptly forgotten the Franco-German economic and financial council set up only a few months ago.

That must come as a relief to those who may have feared that the dynamics of a single European market might reduce the role of member-states. They are evidently not going to dispense at haste with the means of controlling their domestic economies.

The proposed harmonisation of fiscal and monetary policies still has serious obstacles to surmount, and they will rule out for some time to come the prerequisites of a common economic policy.

No-one expects the Germans

to revert to the enthusiasm for European integration they felt in the days when they themselves were still hungry, but they might well bear in mind what they owe to Europe and adopt a more level-headed and pragmatic approach to their own future and that of Europe.

A single figure will suffice to show the importance of the European Community for the German economy. Over 50 per cent of German exports are to European Community member-countries.

Were it not for this secure market the German economy would not have withstood so easily the many slings and arrows of trade and monetary ties in the past 15 years.

On account of their dominant position the Germans long failed to appreciate the opportunities and risks a larger, freer internal market entailed. They have suddenly woken up to them and are alarmed.

With typical German tact they are worried only about them-

selves and have failed to notice the much livelier course the internal market debate has taken in other Community countries.

The single internal market entails risks and opportunities for them too, with the far more efficient Germans figuring as the foremost risk.

So their first concern has been an attempt to put their own economies in order and enable them to withstand the onslaught of tougher competition in a Europe of deregulated domestic markets.

They also hope that their existing strengths will enable them to corner a larger share of European markets, naturally including the German market. The French, for instance, would love to sell its bargain basement nuclear power and the British their more sophisticated system of insurance services.

Germans are quick to denounce other countries' standards, protective regulations and subsidies as non-tariff barriers and totally unable to appreciate why other European countries see German regulations as trade barriers.

German perfectionism is frequently said to be essential, yet if German safety standards, for, say, electrical equipment were indispensable the whole of France ought long to have burnt down.

The internal market is still at the negotiating stage. What is there to prevent us, in a process of give and take, from championing our views of, say, the social dimension?

Northern member-countries of the European Community have similar interests in this connection, and if we take social security seriously the South is sure to benefit sooner or later.

Yet that would cost us money, which is evidently more than solidarity can be expected to require. Intra-German relations need

not suffer from the internal market either, and if we truly respect the GDR's claim to separate statehood our ties with it are bound to be mainly economic.

So it would stand to derive nothing but benefit from an economically powerful Western Europe — always assuming we didn't seal the internal market off from the outside world, which we do not want to do for the sake of relations with the United States.

In 10 years' time 80 per cent of economic legislation in European Community countries will be laid down by Brussels, says European Commission president Jacques Delors.

What, then, about political control of the process of European integration? By then the European Parliament will yet to have been empowered to exercise control, let alone entitled to do so.

So Delors' idea of converting the Council of Ministers into a kind of Bundesrat, or Upper House, that is more strictly controlled by the public and by national parliaments deserves consideration.

The gradual integration of 320 million Europeans in a single internal market entails more opportunities than risks, and no-one seriously doubts that it will lead to a substantial impetus to economic growth.

This is not an aspect that need worry environmentalists. Lack of growth can by no means be equated with environmental protection, as a place at the East bloc is sufficient to show.

Crashing of teeth at a European walling wall is not going to save a single tree, and if we allow ourselves to be guided by those who would soonest build a wall round the Federal Republic to protect their social and other privileges we will soon no longer be able to afford to build one — Sueddeutsche Zeitung.

Franjeh seen as reminder of civil war

By Hala Jaber
Reuter

BEIRUT — Suleiman Franjeh, who on Tuesday declared himself a candidate in Lebanon's presidential election is linked in the minds of many Lebanese with the start of the civil war in 1975.

A personal friend of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, Franjeh, 78, sees himself as representing "nationalist" Maronite Christians untainted by links with Israel.

He served as president from 1970-76.

Analysts said it was assumed Damascus would back him in Thursday's election, knowing this meant a showdown with the hard-line Christian Lebanese Forces militia. The militia is strongly opposed to Syria's political and military role in Lebanon.

Syria, with some 25,000 troops in the Bekaa Valley, Muslim west Beirut and the north, wields great influence over the country's Muslim and leftist leaders.

Asked recently in a Reuter interview if he believed Syria's presence should be extended, Franjeh said: "It should be applied to the whole of Lebanon."

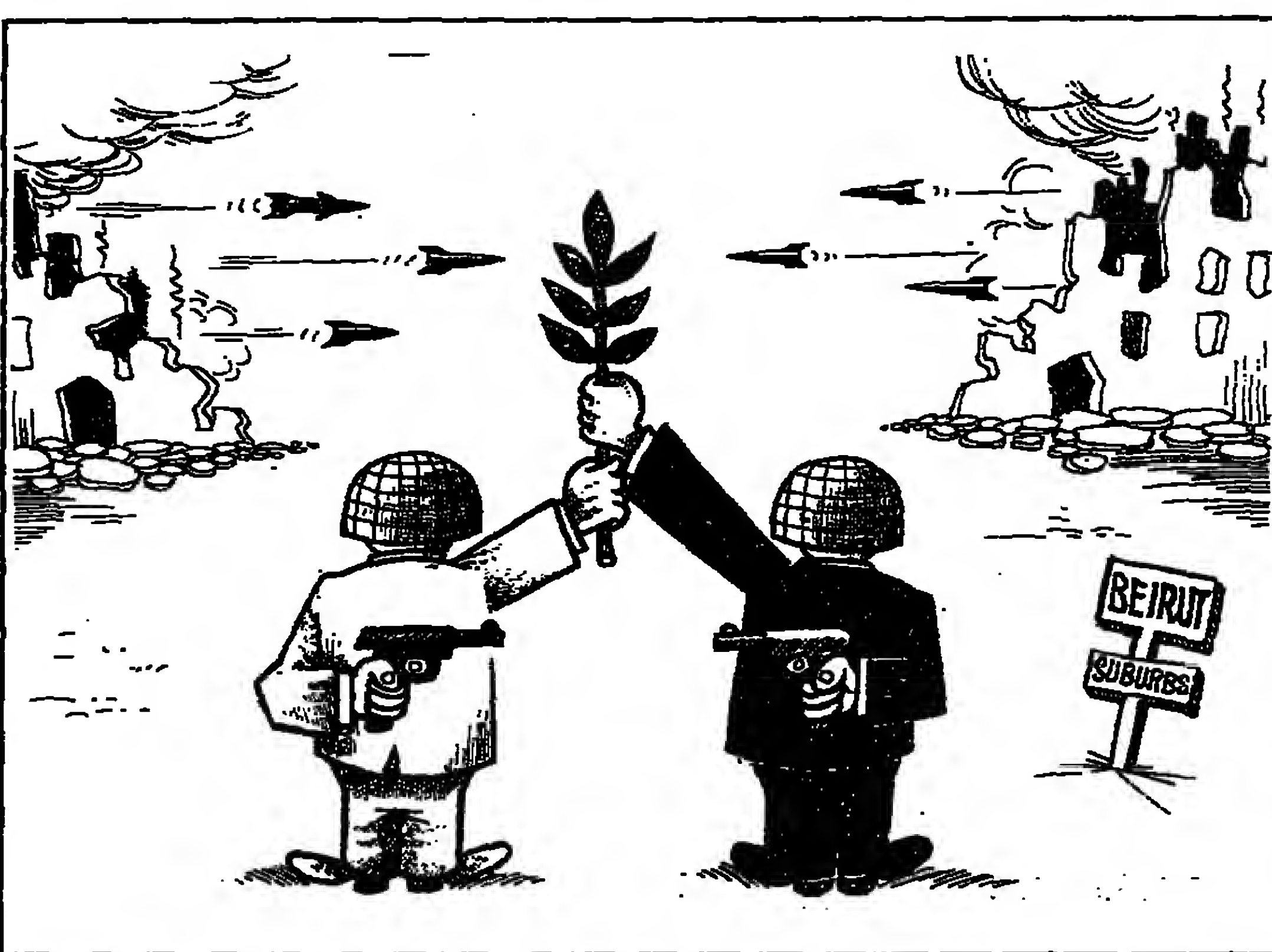
One analyst said: "If Franjeh is the next president, we're basically talking about a tribal settling of scores by a feudal lord from North Lebanon, who would employ the levers of state and manipulate international competition to his advantage."

Yet Franjeh is no mere Syrian stoop-pigeon. He is a Maronite nationalist who has strongly resisted attempts, even at Syrian prompting, to dilute Maronite power.

Pax Syriana

Perhaps his greatest electoral disadvantage is his previous term of office, the period which spawned the civil war.

In the minds of some



Lebanese, the name of Franjeh is associated with the end of a stable and prosperous way of life.

For many of Franjeh's co-religionists, Syria is the arch-enemy — an authoritarian state bent on stripping Maronite powers, imposing an Arab nationalist identity on the country and ending civil war by coercing Lebanese to accept a pax Syriana.

He was elected president by parliament, by a single vote on the third ballot, on Aug. 9, 1970.

His victory sparked disorderly scenes inside parliament and was greeted by celebratory gunfire outside from up to 6,000 of his militiamen who flooded Beirut for the occasion.

Admired by the right for his toughness towards Palestinian commandos who had created a

state within a state, he was hated by the left, which tried to force him to resign.

"The only way I will leave the presidency is in a coffin," Franjeh said when the leftist Muslim camp tried to depose him.

His departure did not end the war and his stubborn refusal to step down was considered at the time to have prolonged it.

The killing of his son Tony in 1978 by militiamen of the main Christian Falangist Party, headed by Pierre Gemayel, father of President Amin Gemayel, led to a blood feud that split Franjeh from the main Christian camp.

A gaunt, bespectacled figure with thinning white hair, Franjeh has a reputation for ruthlessness and physical toughness.

The former president, who

smokes heavily and is often seen with a rosary in his hands, commands feudal loyalty in his hometown Zghorta, headquarters of the Marada (giants) militia commanded by his surviving son Robert.

Born in Zghorta on June 15, 1910, Franjeh was raised in an atmosphere of politics. His father was a parliamentary deputy and his elder brother Hamid became foreign minister.

He switched from business to politics in 1960 after Hamid suffered a stroke, holding a string of cabinet posts before becoming president.

Franjeh, a keen huntsman in the mountains of north Lebanon, is married with four surviving children — three daughters and his second son Robert.

Modern invading armies absent at Lebanon's Dog River

By Paul Bolding
Reuter

NAHR EL KELB, Lebanon — For more than 30 centuries, foreign armies tramping across Lebanon left monuments to their passage on a rocky outcrop north of Beirut.

The 17 memorials at Nahr El Kelb (Dog River) form an open-air museum of the history of the troubled country. But some modern incursions have so far gone unrecorded.

"The Palestinians, the Syrians, the Israelis and the Iraqis are missing. We Lebanese should mark their departure when they leave," said historian Hariss Al Boustany.

The tradition began, it is thought, with Egyptian pharaoh Ramesses II who arrived in the 13th-century B.C. to dispute possession of the area with the Hittites from the north.

"The rock was difficult to cross and was such a major challenge to all invaders that each time they passed they left a monument," said Boustany.

In those days, the rock extended to the coast. Armies were forced to climb over it to pass between the coastal city states to the north and south.

Today's coast road runs through twin tunnels in the rock and crosses the river on a modern bridge which has replaced at least three older ones a little further upstream.

The fertile estuary alongside is farm land and the river, no more

than a stream in summer, trickles out of a deep rocky gorge.

The Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Phoenicians and the Romans all left inscriptions, although erosion by wind and rain makes many of them difficult to read.

The tradition began, it is thought, with Egyptian Pharaoh Ramesses II who arrived in the 13th-century B.C. to dispute possession of the area with the Hittites from the north.

Aurelius left his mark

Mythology says the rock that gives the river its name once bore a huge statue of a wolf or dog.

"Probably it was a natural formation that looked like an animal," said Boustany, former director of Beirut museum.

A book "Beirut Through the Ages" by Nina Jidejian records: "Upon the arrival of a hostile army, it was said, the dog howled so loud that his bark was heard as far away as the island of Cyprus."

"Once the Ottomans controlled the area the dog was overturned and cast into the sea."

Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius was so proud of the road he carved around the outcrop at the coast in around 215 A.D. that he left a tablet behind.

Before him in the third century B.C., Alexander the Great seems to have been in too much of a hurry to leave a monument. "He was too busy conquering the

world," said Boustany.

The crusaders, the European Christian fighters from the 11th century onward, and the Ottoman Turks, who ruled from 1517-1918, are also absent.

The tradition appears to have been revived in modern times

when Napoleon III sent troops under General Beaufort d'Hautepoul to end a series of massacres of Christians and Druzes by Muslims in 1860.

Their inscription sits in a dip because the road level has been raised.

The Muslim revolt arose because the French and British, bickering over control of the area, had persuaded the Ottoman sultan in Constantinople to declare equality for all his citizens irrespective of religion.

It led to a 1864 protocol among the great powers of the time declaring Lebanon to be a neutral and autonomous province under the sultan, sparking a period of prosperity which lasted until World War I.

The last word

Although nominally independent since 1920, Lebanon was a

French protectorate until 1941, when, with France under Nazi German occupation, a force of British allies and the Free French arrived.

Their tablet, which says they "captured Damascus, bringing freedom to Syria and Lebanon," is the last foreign one except for a plaque erected by Australian engineers who built a railway on the route of the Roman road around the rock in 1942.

The Lebanese themselves had the last word with a text in Arabic marking the departure in 1946 of the last French troops.

"When our neighbours fought among themselves, Lebanon was safe, but when they did not, they fought over Lebanon, bringing their wars here," said Boustany. Modern parallels are inescapable.

The start of Lebanon's civil war in 1975 is blamed by many on the growth of a state-within-a-state created by Palestinians who had fled newly-created Israel in the 1940s.

Israel has since invaded and still occupies part of the south and Syrian troops control two thirds of the country. Iran has several hundred revolutionary guards based in Lebanon and Palestinian fighters still attract repeated Israeli attacks.

When might the Lebanese be able to erect memorials at Dog River to record their departure? "In the near future, I hope," said Boustany.

OPEN FORUM

The infuriated

By Nizzar Qabbani
Translated by Mike Maggio

Oh students of Gaza
teach us from among you
for we have forgotten
teach us how to be men
for our men have become dough.
Teach us how
between the hands of children
stones become precious diamonds
how a child's bicycle becomes a mine
and silk ribbons an ambush.
How a baby bottle
when it is sealed
is transformed into a knife.

Oh students of Gaza
don't pay attention to what we have done.
Don't listen to us.
Strike strike
with all your force.
Take matters firmly in hand.
And don't ask us
we are mere mathematicians
we add and subtract.
Fight your battles
and leave us
for we are deserters.
So bring us your ropes
and hang us.
We are already dead
though we have no limbs.
We are sleeping.
We have no eyes.
We have kept to our dens
and we have asked you
to slay the dragons.
We have drunk
before you
a thousand times
and you have been magnified
within one month
a million.

Oh students of Gaza
forget what we have written.
Don't read us.
We are your ancestors
but don't hate us.
We are mere kids
so don't worship us.
We have pushed a political drug
and subjection
and we are building cemeteries and prisons.
Free us from this knot of fear within us
and drive away
our opiated minds.
Teach us the art of clinging to our land
and don't neglect
the mortal messiah.

Oh dear little ones
greetings
may God fill your days
with jasmine
from the cracks in the ravished land.
You have tended and cultivated
our wounds.
A white rose
is this revolution
of books and pens.
So let there be songs on our lips.
Shower us
with bravery and pride
and cleanse us of our stinkiness.
Cleanse us.
Don't fear Moses
and his magic.
Stand ready to harvest the olive
for this delinquent Zionist age
will be driven away
if we hold fast.

Oh obsessed ones of Gaza
a thousand welcomes
to the obsessed.
for they still free us.
The days of political reasons
have gone with the past.
So teach us obsession.

Middle East News



The Mujahedeen-Khalq draws wide support among the Iranian community living abroad. A scene from a recent pro-Mujahedeen rally in Bonn, West Germany.

Iranian opposition faces uncertain future

By Alistair Lyon
Reuters

BAGHDAD — Iranian rebels based in Iraq face an uncertain future if U.N.-mediated peace talks succeed in ending the eight-year Gulf war, diplomats said Monday.

They said the fate of the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq, main opposition to Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, would be a major issue when Iran and Iraq meet for direct peace talks in Geneva under U.N. auspices Aug. 23.

Iran will say the Mujahedeen are dedicated to overthrow the legitimate government in Tehran and bring pressure on Iraq to get rid of them, one Western diplomat said. "The Iraqis will want to keep them as a useful tool."

Another Western diplomat agreed that the Geneva talks would be crucial. "A final agreement could include an agreement for both sides to stop supporting each other's dissidents. Otherwise a proxy war could develop," he said.

"The Mujahedeen are now a pawn in the negotiation game," one of the diplomats said. "They got badly beaten in their offensive into Iran last month and are probably no longer a good fighting force."

Mujahedeen spokesman Alireza Jafarzadeh told Reuters that 1,000 fighters of the group's National Liberation Army (NLA) were killed in the three-day attack in which the NLA drove 150 kilometres into Iran.

He declined to reveal the NLA's size. Some estimates put its total strength as high as 30,000, but the diplomat said 15,000 would be a generous figure.

"Whatever the exact figure, 1,000 dead, which usually means an additional 3,000 to 4,000 wounded, is a whopping percentage," a diplomat said. "They must have lost a lot of equipment and suffered a tremendous blow to their morale."

The NLA said it inflicted 40,000 casualties on the Iraqis in its July 25-28 "Eternal light" offensive, which it portrayed as a victory. Iran denied this, saying its forces lured the rebels into a trap and killed more than 4,800 of them.

Independent analysts doubted if the Mujahedeen could have penetrated so far inside Iran without substantial support from Iraqi armour, artillery and particularly air cover.

Iraq denied it was involved in the fighting but said at the time that its forces had captured four towns behind the NLA's theatre of operations.

Baghdad has harboured the Mujahedeen since France expelled its leader, Massoud Rajavi, when it was trying to improve relations with Iran in 1986. The NLA was formed 14 months ago.

The Mujahedeen, originally a Marxist group opposed to the Shah, fell out with Khomeini soon after Iran's 1979 revolution.

Many of its members were killed or jailed by Tehran as "munafiqin" (hypocrites).

Rajavi welcomed U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's announcement of an Aug. 20 ceasefire date in the Iran-Iraq war but vowed to continue to fight the Iranian government.

"The National Council of Resistance and the NLA will continue their resistance and liberation struggle under any circumstances to overthrow Khomeini and bring about the great day of freedom for the people of Iran," he said Aug. 9.

Jafarzadeh would not say if this meant the NLA would defy the ceasefire. "We have to see what will happen in the negotiations. There is not even a ceasefire yet," he said.

Kurdish sources in Turkey said last week that Iran and Iraq had already each agreed to halt support for Kurdish rebels fighting the other's government.

The sources said that as part of the deal Iraq had also promised to end its backing for the Mujahedeen.

Iranian focus shifts to economic recovery as ceasefire nears

By John Baggaley
Reuters

TEHRAN — With a formal ceasefire only days away in the Iran-Iraq war, the focus in Tehran is shifting to rebuilding the economy after eight years of war.

Iranian officials say that apart from the toll it exacted in human suffering, the war devastated Iran economically and created immense problems.

The cabinet has already met to plan reconstruction. Western diplomats say the process will be based on small and medium sized projects Iran can finance itself, aimed at getting power to factories, rebuilding homes and reviving agriculture.

But reconstruction plans are caught between the need for massive foreign exchange to finance raw materials and spares and the desire for financial independence.

Unemployment

Diplomats put unemployment at 30 per cent, or four million jobless — against official estimates of 1.4 million — and say inflation is running at 70 per cent.

Oil, the backbone of the economy, is expected to bring in \$7 billion this year, the lowest for years in real terms. But theoretically a smaller slice of revenue will be needed for the war machine.

The mood will not tolerate a mass inflow of foreign aid, diplomats say.

The Jomhuri Islami newspaper warned this week, in a look at relations with Japan: "Attractive yet deadly traps of low interest loans and aid for industrial reconstruction... have already begun to spread... since the acceptance of Resolution 598."

At the start of revolution in 1979, some 77 major industrial projects were on the drawing board, one Western diplomat said.

Today, he said, there were four — the Bandar Abbas refinery in the south, the Isfahan steel works and two power plants.

A Japanese-Italian consortium is to build the refinery which the Kayhan newspaper said would have a 250,000 barrels-a-day capacity and be partly financed by a \$400 million loan backed by Japan's Ministry for International Trade and Industry.

"Power plants will certainly go ahead," the diplomat said. "The Iranians do not have enough power now for their factories which only operate between one-third and one-half capacity."

Planning Ministry official Masud Roghani-Zanjani, in a paper read to a conference earlier this month, said Iraqi attacks destroyed one-tenth of Iran's total electricity generating capacity in five years to 1986.

He said that by the end of that year so many buildings had been damaged that it would take more than a year for Iran's total residential building workforce to repair them.

Thirty per cent of new investment in farming was lost in the five years, he added.

Iraq reportedly attacked Iran's vital oil sector in a bid to cripple its war effort, and the ministry official said 30 per cent of new investment here was wrecked.

"In this sector, not only has the equivalent investment in recent years been totally destroyed but a considerable percentage of the capital assets formed during past years has been damaged," he said.

Oil production

Iran has been pumping an estimated 2.2 million barrels of oil a day to the world market against its OPEC quota of 2.369 million.

One Western diplomat estimated Iran's maximum output could touch 3.3 million barrels daily in peace. But Iran has said it wants to support prices by keeping output down.

Dr. Ali Shams Ardakani, an energy specialist and adviser to the Foreign Ministry, said after the ceasefire date was set:

"In OPEC, the logic has to change if they want to maximise revenue. In future there will be increased understanding of the need to cooperate."

Iran's costs in getting oil to the market have already fallen. Insurance rates have dropped with the apparent end of the Gulf tanker war, and Tehran should soon be able to halt its costly oil shuttle down the Gulf.

Savings will be welcome. Tehran is reported to have built up some \$4 to \$5 billion in short term trade debt with Western banks.

MIDEAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Qadhafi sends personal envoy to Baghdad

BAGHDAD (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, once a staunch backer of Iran in the Gulf war, has sent his personal envoy to see Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said the visit by Abdul Ati Al Obeidi, who arrived in Baghdad Tuesday, would last many days. Relations between Iraq and Libya have steadily improved since Qadhafi last year criticised Tehran for refusing to talk peace. Baghdad and Tripoli also signed a memorandum of understanding. Qadhafi last month telephoned the Iraqi leader and offered his help in narrowing differences between Baghdad and Tehran after Iran announced acceptance of a ceasefire.

'Shevardnadze to visit S. Arabia'

KUWAIT (AP) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will travel to Saudi Arabia next month on his first visit to the kingdom, a Kuwaiti newspaper reported Wednesday. Shevardnadze's visit will come as part of a Middle East tour, the newspaper Al Watan reported. Quoting unidentified political sources, it said the foreign minister also would visit Egypt and other Arab states before joining Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in New York for the annual session of the United Nations General Assembly. Al Watan, a usually reliable newspaper, also said that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuri Vorontsov would tour the region in the next few days to prepare for Shevardnadze's visit.

U.S. replaces warships in Gulf

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Defence Department, after suspending deployment of a guided-missile cruiser to the Gulf last week, Tuesday allowed four other warships to sail as scheduled for routine rotations in the troubled waterway. Another warship sailed for the Gulf on schedule last week, officials said. Defence Department and navy spokesmen declined to discuss the matter in any detail, beyond acknowledging the vessels had departed from ports on the east and west coasts. But defence officials who requested anonymity said the deployments were simply another indication the United States would not be hasty in reducing its military presence in the region, even though Iran and Iraq have agreed to a ceasefire.

Messages sent to British hostage in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Family and friends of British hostage John McCarthy, seized in Lebanon 28 months ago, sent him public messages of encouragement Wednesday. The messages, with a photograph of television cameraman McCarthy, were published in the Al Safir newspaper. They included one from his parents: "Darling John, longing to have you home again. Thinking of you every second. Keep your spirits up. Love, Mother and Father."

Another message said: "Hope it won't be long now, from friends of John McCarthy. With a thought, too, for all the Lebanese who have been kidnapped in these long years of war." McCarthy, from Barnet, north London, was seized on Beirut's airport highway April 17, 1986. No group has claimed his abduction.

Hungarian Ambassador to Syria dies

DAMASCUS (AP) — Hungary's ambassador to Syria, Zoltan Szephelyi, died Tuesday of a heart attack. He was 60. Szephelyi was rushed to the Chami hospital after a major cardiac arrest Sunday night, only one day before he was scheduled to leave Syria at the end of his assignment. He had been in Damascus since October 1984. He died at the hospital and his body will be flown to Hungary Sunday, an embassy announcement said Wednesday.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Zia killed in midair explosion

(Continued from page 1)

who were on the plane.

A second American was also killed. A U.S. embassy spokesman identified him as Brigadier-General Herbert Wasson, 49, head of the office of the defence representative to Pakistan.

The crash of the plane occurred 10 minutes after take-off, on its way back to Islamabad, U.S. State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley said. Because of the remoteness of the crash site, she said, the State Department did not have any information about its cause.

Oakley said Zia and Ambassador Raphael had gone to the remote area in southwestern Pakistan to view a field demonstration of the U.S.-made M-1 tank that Pakistan was thinking of buying.

There were unconfirmed reports the plane was hit by an anti-aircraft missile or collided with a helicopter.

Neither Pakistani nor U.S. diplomats would confirm either report.

Zia, 64, seized power in a military coup 11 years ago and has ruled Pakistan with an iron hand.

He dismissed Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, the national assembly and four state legislatures in May, accusing them of corruption, incompetence and failure to "Islamise" Pakistan and prevent a breakdown of law and order. He also called for new elections in November.

The moves came in the face of a series of opposition campaigns to remove him from power. However, opposition parties have failed in recent years to win a wide, consistent public following.

Benazir Bhutto, leader of the opposition Pakistan People's Party (PPP) that had led moves to oust Zia, said from her Karachi home that she was satisfied that constitutional procedures were being followed.

"Whatever should have been done has been done. We are sure the changeover will be as smooth as possible," she said. "Life and death is in the hand of God. We will not say anything."

PPP supporters gathered at the Karachi home of Bhutto, daughter of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the man deposed by Zia and later hanged on conspiracy to murder charges.

"We in the PPP and in the opposition are prepared for whatever we can do to ensure that this process remains stable and constitutional as much as possible," Bhutto said.

Police sources said the army had been put on alert in Karachi, Pakistan's biggest city and prone to rioting. But there were no immediate reports of disturbances.

Civilian politicians, led by the Benazir Bhutto, considered Zia a dictator.

"I don't know what will happen," a Western ambassador commented soon after hearing of Zia's death.

"It depends very much on the senior army people. It may go back to a more democratic system," he said.

"Now it's either Benazir Bhutto as prime minister or martial law," a leading left-wing commentator said. "There's no third way."

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said he was "deeply shocked and distressed" to hear the death of Zia.

"I send my heartfelt condolences to Begum Zia Ul Haq and to the family and to the government and people of Pakistan," Gandhi said in a statement. "I hope and trust that the people of Pakistan will face the crisis with fortitude and calm."

Bush, addressing a news conference called in New Orleans to discuss his impending nomination for president by the Republican Party, said he felt "horrible" about the deaths, calling them "a great tragedy."

Israeli-Palestinian 'tax war' intensifies

By Masha Hamilton
The Associated Press

RAMALLAH, occupied West Bank — More than 75 Israeli troops broke into Yabub Zeitoun's home one recent morning, stayed about half an hour and left with two cars, two television sets, a stereo, a video, a vacuum cleaner and an electric drill.

Zeitoun was the target of a "tax sweep," the latest method used by the Israeli occupation authorities to crack down on Palestinians who refuse to pay taxes.

The eight-month-old Palestinian uprising has largely moved from daily violent protests to a determined battle of wits and wills which is epitomised in the tax war.

For the moment, the Palestinians appear to be winning.

Israeli roundups of cars and electronics have had limited success in convincing Palestinians to pay personal or sales taxes. Israeli officials acknowledge about a 50 per cent drop in tax collection in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Zeitoun himself still refuses to pay.

In addition, the Association for Civil Rights in Israel has filed a complaint with the army, arguing that some methods used to try to convince Palestinians to pay taxes, such as confiscating identity cards, are illegal.

Army officials deny the charges of illegality. They warn it is the Palestinians who will suffer in the long run for their protest.

"We are going to have to cut services" to the occupied territories, Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin told parliament this month.

But the Palestinians point out that in 20 years of Israeli occupation, they have never gotten back in services as much as they paid in cash to Israel.

"For 20 years we lived like chickens, laying eggs that the Israelis took," Zeitoun said in an interview. "We're tired of being treated like animals. Now we want our pride," he said.

The Palestinians' stand is supported by Israeli researcher Meron Benvenisti, who publishes annual studies of the occupied territories funded by the Ford and Rockefeller foundations.

Israel collected \$80 million in direct and indirect taxes from the West Bank and Gaza in 1987 and returned \$30 million to the occupied territories and South Lebanon, keeping \$50 million for Israeli coffers, Benvenisti told the Associated Press.

The Tax war has intensified since Jordan announced its decision to sever ties with the West Bank.

But even as early as January, underground leaders of the uprising called on Palestinians to stop paying taxes to Israel, and many complied.

Palestinians who paid taxes often were identified by graffiti scrawled on neighbourhood walls or on radio broadcasts, and their shops or homes sometimes set afire or vandalised.

Iraq determined to seek total peace

(Continued from page 1)

In his interview with Reuters Hamdoun said it was Iraqi strength, not U.N. diplomacy, that made Tehran accept Security Council Resolution 598 ordering a halt to the fighting.

"Statements by Iranian leaders until this week show that Iran was pushed into making peace. It was not a question of persuasion," said Hamdoun.

"The notion of a temporary peace or truce always arises as an Iranian intention to have breathing space to rearm and prepare for another round," he said.

"Force and only force can bring this Iranian government to its senses."

Suspicion of Tehran's motives prompted Baghdad to insist on direct talks with the Iranians to improve chances of achieving a comprehensive settlement of the conflict, Hamdoun said.

"The United Nations is the umbrella, but it cannot make peace between two countries," Iran and Iraq have both traded charges of aggression and bad faith in the run-up to the U.N.-mediated ceasefire. But there have been no serious incidents since the ceasefire date was announced Aug. 8.

"So far there is no peace. There is a sort of truce, a de facto truce, which both parties have respected in the past two weeks," said Hamdoun.

He would not be drawn on details of Iraq's negotiating hand ahead of Baghdad wanted a comprehensive settlement as soon as possible.

"We expect the Iranians to try to meddle around and play games," he added.

Key issues will be defining the border, exchanging prisoners of war, determining war guilt and deciding on reparations.

Iran and Iraq each say they want to repatriate prisoners of war, but dispute the exact numbers held by the other side.

Palestinians mark Jerusalem Day

(Continued from page 1)

whose name was not released, was active in left-wing politics and had a Palestinian boyfriend from the West Bank. Police are looking for him, police sources said.

The army also expelled four Palestinians from the occupied Gaza Strip to Lebanon Wednesday, police said, bringing to 33 the total number of those expelled since the uprising began eight months ago.

The four were identified as Mohammad Ghazaleh, Ahmad Abu Masalek, Yusuf Darwish Al Hums and Fathi Ibrahim Shaktaki, all from the Gaza Strip. All four dropped their appeals with the Israeli supreme court earlier this month.

Police in southern Lebanon confirmed that the four were flown to Israel's self-declared "security zone" in South Lebanon.

In Jerusalem, police blocked off entrances to the city from the West Bank, turning back many Palestinians in an attempt to prevent violence during the strike. They also closed off Salaheddin Street, one of Jerusalem's main thoroughfares.

Police said extra officers were deployed near the West Bank village of Beit Hanina, north of Jerusalem, ahead of the planned funeral of a 20-year-old Palestinian found hanged in his Jerusalem prison cell Tuesday.

Rabin said meanwhile Israel could negotiate "territorial compromise" with the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza if they ended the uprising.

"I am ready for territorial compromise in the context of peace, not for holding the 'whole land' of Israel," Rabin told Jewish-American fundraisers, adding he opposed "giving in to violence."

He said the uprising was "an expression of despair and frustration (of Palestinians). None of them like to live under Israeli control."

"Therefore my answer to the Palestinians who reside in the territories is: 'You would like to have a solution? Fine. Around the negotiating table. Violence will be met by force,'" he said.

Rabin's offer cannot be tested until November general elections because his Labour Party, which favours exchanging some of the occupied areas for peace, shares power with the right-wing Likud bloc, which opposes giving up land.

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Jordan considers subsidising exports

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times economics correspondent

AMMAN — The government is considering direct and indirect subsidies for Jordanian exporters to increase their competitiveness in the regional and international markets, Industry and Trade Minister Hamdi Tabbaa told the Jordan Times Wednesday.

He said the idea was now "under consideration" and that measures in this regard would be "coming soon." He said the government is hoping to increase the competitiveness of Jordanian exporters in existing as well as new markets.

On Jordanian exports to Iraq, Tabbaa said that there were still letters of credit opened by Jordanian exporters against Iraqi import orders that have not gone through, because they exceeded the trade quota specified in the 1988 Jordanian-Iraqi trade protocol.

A crisis broke out in April

when the Central Bank of Jordan said it would no longer finance Jordanian exports to Iraq that exceeded the quota, in accordance with the protocol.

Tabbaa said the ministry has recently called all concerned exporters with whom it had reached an agreement to reduce the value of the opened letter of credit down to \$100 million. The minister said the government was now "consulting with our Iraqi counterparts" on how to solve the problem. The government said in May that exports exceeded by \$300 million the trade quota.

The minister said that Jorda-

nian officials will be meeting in Amman next week with the visiting under-secretary of the Iraqi ministry of trade to discuss the subject.

The minister said he was optimistic about reaching an agreement with Iraq on the subject.

"We enjoy excellent relations with Iraq and this problem will not be an obstacle between us," he said. "It will be solved in the mutual interest of both countries."

He pointed out that the government has already started allowing Jordanian industrialists to export to Iraq outside the protocol agreement.

Commenting on the government's recent measures to boost exports by easing protectionism and encouraging investments, Tabbaa said the government was mostly concerned with encouraging the private sector "to assume its role in the national economy within a free economy and the

principle of private initiatives."

He said that over the last three years, protectionism was applied for some already existing industries and that no industries were ever established under the cover of protectionism.

He said that protectionism was discovered to have "halted investments" as no industries similar to those protected were established. "In any case," he added, "what concerns us most in the end is the consumer."

He said protectionism has also brought prices up forcing the government to subsidise certain industries. "In fact," he added, "we are not ready for such kind of subsidy anymore. We are now talking about a full liberalisation."

He mentioned a recent measure cancelling licensing for industries and the establishment of a "one-window investment" unit which will facilitate and expedite procedures for investors applying

for projects. "It is no more licensing," he noted. "It is mere registration."

He stressed, however, that no licensing did not mean ignoring specifications required by existing laws such as the protection of environment and the safeguarding of quality. "We are not in a jungle after all," the minister remarked.

The new measures, Tabbaa said, will, on the long run, push industrialists into healthy competition and that they were bound to reduce the production cost, and subsequently, open up new export markets.

To prevent industrial dumping, the government have introduced new tariff procedures that not only charge on the value of imported goods but also gives the concerned authorities the choice to charge tariffs based on the volume and weight of imported goods, whichever is higher.

China to raise interest rates

BEIJING (AP) — China announced Tuesday it is raising its interest rates, which have remained at about the same level since the 1950s, to fight inflation, end panic buying and encourage investment.

The spokesman said on Sept. 1, general loan rates would rise from 7.92 per cent to 9 per cent. However, in a break with the past, he said that when risks appear higher, the interest rates would increase.

Rates on one-year accounts, for example, will go from 7.2 to 8.64 per cent while those on 10-year accounts will go up from 10.44 to 12.42 per cent.

"We are raising the interest rates to steady and increase bank accounts and to steady prices," the spokesman said. The influential Economy Daily (Jingji Ribao) Monday published a front-page editorial calling for such a raise.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Wednesday rates
Local sell/buy rates in Jds

Belgian franc (for 10)	94.1	95.0	Saudi riyal	101.0	102.0
Dutch guilder	174.5	176.2	Syrian lira (for JD 1)	100.0	102.0
French franc	58.2	58.8	Lebanese lira (for JD 1)	860.0	900.0
Italian lira (for 100)	26.6	26.9	Iraqi dinar	500.0	530.0
Japanese yen (for 100)	279.3	282.1	Kuwaiti dinar	1335.0	1345.0
Swedish crown	57.4	58.0	Egyptian pound	104.0	105.0
U.K. sterling pound	324.7	326.6	Omani rial	103.5	104.5
U.S. dollar	372.0	376.0	Omani rial	990.0	1000.0
Deutschmark	197.0	199.0	Bahraini dinar	1000.0	1010.0

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for August 17, 1988.

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	261094	JD 336257	530
Top three companies:			
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	33681	JD 50684	53
Arab Bank Limited	420	JD 43801	27
National Steel Industries	17000	JD 42223	41
Parallel market:	15720	JD 5555	—
Development bonds:	1464	JD 15355	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

JORDAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ministry of Industry and Trade	663191	Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation	603507
Ministry of Supply	662121	Free Zones Corporation	642001
Ministry of Finance	663321	Amman Financial Market	660170
Ministry of Planning	664466	Amman Chamber of Commerce	666151
Ministry of Labour	663196	Amman Chamber of Industry	644747
Ministry of Communications	663791	Association of Banks in Jordan	662258
Ministry of Agriculture	663931	Jordan Association of Insurance Companies	647370
Income Tax Department	660151	General Statistics Department	846171
Central Bank of Jordan	663001	Jordanian Businessmen Association	680663
Amman Customs Department	772181		
Social Security Corporation	643000		
Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation	721194		

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One Sterling	1.7025/35	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.2305/15	Canadian dollar	
	1.8980/90	Deutschmarks	
	2.1410/20	Dutch guilders	
	1.5967/77	Swiss francs	
	39.75/78	Belgian francs	
	6.4260/90	French francs	
	1405/1406	Italian lire	
	133.50/60	Japanese yen	
	6.4970/5020	Swedish crowns	
	6.9170/9220	Norwegian crowns	
	7.2570/2620	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	428.80/429.30	U.S. dollars	

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — Prices held on to earlier gains to close firm. Negative sentiment from lower gold prices and the higher than expected U.S. June trade deficit had evaporated by the close. The All Ordinaries index was up 7.6 to 1,607.8.

TOKYO — Prices closed higher in robust trading as investors reacted positively to the calm response of world markets following the U.S. trade data. The Nikkei index rose 282.31 to 28,178.86.

HONG KONG — Stocks closed slightly higher, with thin trading mainly focused on blue chips. The Hang Seng index was up 5.3 to 2,594.66.

SINGAPORE — Prices closed marginally lower on a lack of follow-through buying support and selective profit-taking. The Straits Times Industrial index fell 0.61 to 1,120.27.

BOMBAY — Share prices rose sharply across the board on heavy buying by state-owned financial institutions.

FRANKFURT — Shares climbed across the board in livelier trading, boosted by strong company results and gains on Wall Street overnight and in Tokyo. The Dax index rose 23.42 to 1,182.18.

ZURICH — Prices closed higher across the board in moderate trading after a positive trend on Wall Street and in Tokyo. The All Share Swiss index rose 13.6 to 891.9.

PARIS — Prices opened the main floor session higher in quiet trading, but with no real trends emerging to give the market fresh direction.

LONDON — Shares were mixed in relatively low volume, with the steady early performance on Wall Street doing little to enliven proceedings. At 1423 GMT the FTSE 100-share index was up 2.7 points to 1,828.

NEW YORK — Stocks were narrowly higher in mid-morning, as they had been since the opening. Trading was thin. The Dow was up five to 2,027.

Jordan Times
Tel: 667171-6

Iran-Iraq war cost \$200 billion

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — Iran and Iraq have spent up to \$200 billion in their 8-year-old war, about half the money that both ever earned from oil, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) estimated Wednesday.

The Gulf war, which killed or wounded more than one million people, "has become the most destructive conflict ever fought between two Third World countries," SIPRI said.

In its 1988 yearbook, SIPRI said \$35 billion in arms were traded worldwide last year, calculated in 1985 prices. About 70 per cent, or \$24.7 billion, went to Third World countries.

India was the world's largest weapons importer, buying \$5.2 billion worth, the report said. Five countries supplied 80 per cent of the market: The United States, Soviet Union, France, Britain and China, it said.

SIPRI, an independent group funded mostly by the Swedish parliament, monitors worldwide arms control and sales with a staff of 20 researchers from 10 countries.

The Gulf war spending estimate excluded arms imported by both sides, which added about \$27 billion to the total war costs, SIPRI said in an annex to the yearbook.

Spending estimates for arms were adjusted for inflation under a complicated formula, and could not be added to the total war cost, which was calculated in current prices.

The report said arms control and monitoring of arms sales were becoming more difficult because of the increasing secret sale of arms by governments.

Although a U.N.-sponsored cease-fire is scheduled to start Aug. 20, "large quantities of major weapons will continue to flow into the region for years to come. Neither Iran nor Iraq have declared any intent to slow their force modernisation," it said.

The report said Iraq spent \$11.1 billion to \$13.2 billion annually on the war, nearly 30 per cent of its gross national product (GNP). It said Iran spent an estimated \$8.8 billion to \$10.7 billion annually, roughly five or six per cent of its GNP.

The figures included military budgets, destruction of assets, diversion of manpower, lost revenues and other factors.

The arms business "is becoming less tidy. It has diversified into many new forms, making the trade less predictable and harder to evaluate," said the report.

GATT chief issues warning on world trade imbalances

GENEVA (R) — Trade imbalances between the United States and West Germany and Japan were still damaging global commercial relations and spurring protectionist sentiments, GATT Director-General Arthur Dunkel said Thursday.

Reporting on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade's (GATT's) activities last year, Dunkel also noted that GATT economists were estimating that world trade should expand by five per cent in 1988, the same rate as the year under review.

"Nevertheless, if trade growth was, in general, impressive, trade imbalances continued to underlie many of the most worrying tensions in international commercial relations," he said.

"Those relating to Japan, the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany led to intense protectionist pressures in the United States and elsewhere, and helped to feed exchange rate instabilities and other market uncertainties," he noted.

The U.S. Tuesday announced its trade deficit had widened to a seasonally adjusted \$12.54 billion in June from a revised \$9.76 billion in May.

Japan and West Germany are running huge trade surpluses, due in part to the dollar's weakness in recent years.

Dunkel said in his report that 16 bilateral trade rows had been brought to the ruling GATT

council last year for a decision by a dispute settlement panel, the most since GATT was founded 40 years ago.

Panels ruled that a U.S. superfund tax on imported petroleum and a U.S. customs' user fee as well as Canada's marketing of imported alcoholic beverages broke GATT rules.

Several Japanese trade practices were knocked down by GATT panels, including its duties

and labelling practices on imported alcoholic beverages, and import restrictions on 10 farm goods.

A panel upheld a complaint by the European Community (EC) against a U.S.-Japan semiconductor deal, saying it contravened free trade rules by limiting access to Japan's market.

Dunkel called this recourse to a multilateral settlement during a time of rising trade tensions encouraging.

and labelling practices on imported alcoholic beverages, and import restrictions on 10 farm goods.

A panel upheld a complaint by the European Community (EC) against a U.S.-Japan semiconductor deal, saying it contravened free trade rules by limiting access to Japan's market.

Dunkel called this recourse to a multilateral settlement during a time of rising trade tensions encouraging.

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Modern 3 bedrooms apartment, 2 bathrooms, modern kitchen, living room dining room, storage space, wall closets, new wall to wall carpet and a telephone. The apartment also has separate heating system and separate water and electricity billing. It is located in Abdoun, near Jordan Supermarket and overlooking Abdoun valley. The area is quiet.

Call 604922

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

A 2-3 bedroom superbly furnished apartment overlooking Sports City available for yearly lease. All new furniture, carpeting and appliances. Full time attendant helper on premises. Clean, cosy and tastefully decorated. Euro-expats in building. Also available, 2 bedroom UNFURNISHED flat for rent.

For appointment call 661880.

MAID WANTED

Must have experience with children and speak English. Live-in with the family.

Tel: no. 881030

WANTED

5 managers + reps.

For appointment Tel. 687210

At **PLAZA Hotel**
AVON COSMETICS AGENT

FOR RENT

A furnished apartment in Shmeisani overlooking Wadi Saqra. Consisting of two bedrooms, a reception and dining hall, well equipped kitchen, two bathrooms, built in closets, storage space, separate central heating, two separate entrances, a telephone.

Please call telephone 606947

A FURNISHED VILLA FOR RENT IN JUBEIHA

Composed of 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 salons, a dining room, a kitchen, a big terrace, with central heating, a telephone and a 700m² garden.

For information call 846471

FRIENDS OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Dr. David Graf, History Professor at the University of Miami in the United States, who has done archaeology work in Jordan over many seasons, will lecture on "The Roman Road System in Arabia Petraea" at ACOR on Saturday, August 20 at 7:30 p.m.

FOR RENT IN SHMEISANI

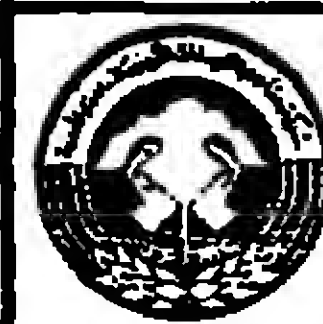
A fully furnished floor in a villa consisting of 2 bedrooms, terraces and other accessories. Premises is centrally heated and overlooks well kept garden. Telephone is included. Location close to the French School.

For information, please contact Tel. 663648 all day.

FOR RENT

Two deluxe first floor apartments, each consists of three bedrooms, two bathrooms, (L) shaped salon, two verandas and a big modern kitchen with separate central heating and solar system. Location: 7th Circle, Queen Alia International Airport Highway.

Tel. 816671 - 816672.



JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES CO. LTD.

INVITATION TO TENDER NO. 16F/88

JPMC announces the invitation to tender No. 16F/88 (supply and commissioning 4 heavy duty air flush drilling rigs for exploration work).

The tender documents are available at JPMC offices in Amman, Supply Department until 2.00 p.m. local time 17th September 1988. Application for documents should be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee of JD (50) for each set of tender documents.

The closing date for submission tenders is 12.00 hours local time Saturday 24th September 1988.

WASEF AZAR
MANAGING DIRECTOR

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SCHOOL

AMMAN, JORDAN

is now open for registrations for the September term 1988

AGE RANGE: Boys and girls aged 3 years to 13 years

LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION: English

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH REQUIRED: None

OTHER LANGUAGES OFFERED: Arabic and French

NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED: All

TEACHING STAFF: 90% British and all qualified and experienced within their speciality

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE: Specialist teachers ensure that non-English speakers make very rapid progress

OTHER SPECIALIST TEACHERS: Physical education, music, drama, science, maths, English etc

CURRICULUM: The aim is to incorporate the best traditions of the British educational system with the needs of an international community

SPORTS: Football, basketball, volleyball, athletics, gymnastics etc

TRANSPORT: Buses are available to cover principal residential areas

ENQUIRIES: The school is presently accepting registrations for the September term. P.O. Box 2002 Tel 841070

During the months of July and August the School will be open every Monday morning from 8-12 noon for Enquiries and Registrations.

Cinema Tel: 677420

CONCORD

GUNPIN JACK FLASH



Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 625155

RAINBOW

THE MORNING AFTER



Performances 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 675571

NIJOU CINEMA «Formerly Opera»

Naked Vengeance



Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 677420

PLAZA

BEACH GIRLS



Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Lewis, Johnson clash in richest race

BRITAIN (R) — Olympic Champion Carl Lewis and world champion Ben Johnson will clash over 100 metres at London's Grand Prix classic meeting Wednesday in the richest race ever staged. Managers of the world's two best sprinters confirmed Tuesday that the pair would meet for the first time since last year's Rome World Championships final when Johnson shattered the world record and Lewis finished second. Grand Prix sources said the pair would share more than \$200,000 for the race after promoter Rex Braggier clinched a late deal with American television. The previous highest amount paid to stage a race was in 1985 when American television paid \$200,000 for a race in London between American Mary Slaney and Briton Zola Budd. Slaney, who crashed to the track in the 1984 Olympic 3,000 metres final after a collision with Budd, was paid \$75,000 while Budd received \$125,000. Johnson's manager Larry Heidebrecht said the deal had been struck with the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) who had originally offered \$500,000 for the pair to race in Sunday's Cologne Grand Prix.

Sabatini beats Martin

MONTREAL (R) — Gabriela Sabatini, playing with renewed enthusiasm, moved into the third round of the Canadian Open women's tennis tournament with a 6-2, 6-2 win Tuesday over American teenager Stacey Martin. Sabatini took a break from tennis after Wimbledon because she was feeling stale and is now playing with renewed vigour. She made her return last week in Los Angeles and reached the final. The 17-year-old Martin played impressive tennis.

Wilander, Connors restore order at ATP Championships

CINCINNATI, Ohio (R) — Mats Wilander and Jimmy Connors helped restore order after a day of upsets at the ATP Men's Tennis Championships by posting easy straight-set wins Tuesday.

The second-seeded Wilander of Sweden trounced Andrew Castle of Britain 6-3, 6-1, and third seed Connors beat fellow American Dan Cassidy 6-4, 6-1 as evening matches went on from following a day programme that saw four seeded players eliminated. Fallen seeds included number five Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia, seventh seed Guillermo Perez-Roldan of Argentina, eighth-seeded Jonas Svensson of Sweden, and Australian Darren Cahill, the 16th seed.

Wilander, a three-time winner of this tournament, said he thought the surface was much faster this year. "I may have more problems winning it this year, but on the other hand, it will be a better preparation for the U.S. Open. For the first time, I feel like one of the favourites to win in New York."

In Livingston, New Jersey, Andre Agassi scored a satisfying win against an old rival, but his fellow-American Paul Annacone saw his game fall apart against Australia's Simon Youl at the New Jersey Cup Men's Tennis Championship Tuesday. Agassi, the 18-year-old rising American star who is ranked fourth in the world, scored an easy 6-2, 6-3 victory over Eduardo Velez of Mexico in his first-round match. Agassi led a group of seeded Americans into the second round but Youl prevented a clean procession when he fashioned a 6-3, 6-3 victory over an error-prone Annacone, the third seed.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

"I always wondered what happened to the handsome man I married. I think Stanley ate him."

FOR RENT

Two floor villa each floor of an area 260m². Each consisting of 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, large living room, large guest room, dining room and large kitchen. Each floor has independent central heating, garage and services. Ground floor with garden. Could be rented complete or as separate apartments.

ADDRESS: Abdullah Ghosheh St., near Engineers' Housing, opposite Neptune Supermarket, Tel: 813629.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1987 Tribune Media Service, Inc.

MAKE THE MOST OF BAD LUCK

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 3
♥ A Q 8 5 2
♦ Q 9 8
♣ Q J 9 8

EAST
♠ J 10 9 4 2
♥ Q 8 7 5
♦ J 10 9 3
♣ J 7 6 4 3 2

SOUTH
♠ A K 6
♥ K 7 6 4
♦ A K
♣ A 6 4 3

The bidding:
South West North East
2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠

Distribution can play strange tricks with seemingly innocuous contracts. However, sometimes even a bad break can be turned to your advantage.

While the auction might not receive the approval of super-scientists, who prefer six rounds of bidding to reach any contract, there is no questioning its effectiveness. Under normal circumstances, declarer's only concern would be one of a possible overtrick.

That matters were not normal became apparent when declarer won the opening spade lead, led a trump to the ace and West showed out. With a certain trump loser, the contract hinged on bringing in the club suit without loss, a task that was considerably against the odds. For a start, East would have to hold the king of clubs. Even then, declarer would have to find the ten.

Since there was no point in delaying, declarer led the queen of clubs from dummy and was relieved when East contributed the king (playing low would lead to a similar end position). Declarer cashed the king of spades and ruffed a spade, cleared the ace-king of diamonds and the king-queen of trumps, and led the queen of diamonds.

East couldn't gain by ruffing, so he discarded his last spade as declarer parried with a club; but that only postponed the moment of truth. Reading the hand perfectly, declarer threw East in with his trump trick. Down to nothing but clubs, the defender had no choice but to concede the contract by leading into dummy's J-9.

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LIBOR
NINOO
SWAALY
TOYBUN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: **EMPTY AROMA PENCIL SMOKER**
Answer: Why the worms didn't enter Noah's ark in pairs — THEY CAME IN APPLES

WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Etkin

Across

1. Beam
2. Wipe
3. Trap
4. Pentagram
5. Wagon
6. Eucalyptus tree
7. Feds
8. Blurred
9. Fear
10. Ear, herb
11. Soundless
12. Street
13. Golf hazards?
14. Wear away
15. Colorless gas
16. Canoeist
17. Merry
18. Horseshoe score
19. Sea bird

Down

1. Beam
2. Wipe
3. Trap
4. Pentagram
5. Wagon
6. Eucalyptus tree
7. Feds
8. Blurred
9. Fear
10. Ear, herb
11. Soundless
12. Street
13. Golf hazards?
14. Wear away
15. Colorless gas
16. Canoeist
17. Merry
18. Horseshoe score
19. Sea bird

FIRST RACE 4.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. A. El Kareem Salim Rakad	M. Rakad	Owner	Dafallah	56
2. Mohammed Salim Nabulsi	M. Salim	Owner	Hiary	54.5
3. Salm Mohammad A. Rawas	Safwan	Owner	Pawaz	53
4. Abdullah A. El Rahem	Adham	Owner	Aly	53
5. Farhan Fathi Oudh	Maha	Owner	Ahmad	51.5
6. Saif Ghazy A. Jabir	Amby	Owner	50	
7. Sakhr Rakan El Faiez	F. El Shoa	Owner	50	
8. Abdullah Hashim	M. Asmar	Owner	50	
9. Ghazi A. Jabir	M. El Midan	Owner	Husseini	50
10. Fayad Mohammad Assaf	Nijmih	Owner	48.5	
11. Bashar Mishrif Baraysh	Israa	Owner	Ibrahim	48.5
12. Yahia Mohammad Khalil	N. Faris	Owner	48.5	

SECOND RACE 4.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Finan	Abbas	Hussein	56
2. H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Fozan	Abbas	Ibrahim	53
3. Faisal Sakir Lawansh	Super	Owner	Yousef	56
4. Mashhour Faisal A. Jnaib	T. El Saad	Owner	53	
5. Mashhour Faisal A. Jnaib	S. El Arab	Owner	50	
6. Nimr El Hmoud	El Hasna	Owner	Hiary	51.5
7. Nimr El Hmoud	Rimal	Owner	Najib	48.5
8. Hany El Hadeed	Rose	Owner	Mousa	51.5

THIRD RACE 5.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Samy Haddadin	Jarh	Owner	Salami	56
2. Samy Haddadin	Wahid	Owner	56	
3. Ghalib Haddadin	Yamamah	Owner	Yousef	53
4. H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Kareem	Abbas	Hussein	54.5
5. H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Samir	Abbas	Ibrahim	50
6. Kamal Wasil Bahrar	S. Elail	Khairaldin	Rasheed	53
7. Nimr El Hmoud	Kamar	Khairaldin	Najib	51.5
8. Aly Fares El Saad	F. Noal	Khairaldin	George	48.5
9. Ghazy Farah A. Jabir	Naizak	Owner	Ahmad	48.5

FOURTH RACE 5.30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Nimr El Hmoud	Hattab	Owner	Najib	56
2. Nimr El Hmoud	Rum	Owner	Hiary	53
3. Khalil Haddadin	Run	Adnan	Saad	50
4. Aly Fares El Saad	J. El Saad	Khairaldin	George	53
5. Najla Wasil Bahrar	Wardan	Khairaldin	Rasheed	53
6. Kamal Wasil Bahrar	H. El Roman	Khairaldin	53	
7. Abdullah El Dawoud	Shadi	Owner	53	

ANAGRAMMATISM By Louis Spiller

Across

1. Bunkhead
2. The system
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Last Week's Cryptograms

1. One of life's wry puzzles is that countless people are clearly cognizant of the wrong things.
2. Criticized old job yanked for cozy cottage beyond familiar smell of salt.
3. Newsboy's accurate throwing arm might land young lad on baseball team.
4. Bad quip quote? The spider is a "Webster without words."

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. CARS CZZXYUVR ZCAMU: NCZOCYXMXZCN
NCZO SE CRRUYRXYV ESP PSCV
ZSVYXRYSVM. —By Connie Rosenfeld

2. ROY DEMKATACRMB QCMIKEM IORDUMB
BIKERS IOLU MIDCH IUOSB UFODCYUS—OYS
DOT QURR IOLU MEI —By Barbara J. Ragg

3. QRSTUVWV SWQWTSXYWSQ XYWWS TQ ZSAB
QWTSXYWSQ SWTXY RYWB AU CDAUVAUZ
CDAOOTYV. —By Philip F. Brennan

4. SPYFFV MFIN XPIDRL IM GRASSE PDYDYS
NOBY NOZE IM AG ZYFFY OZE DLYFFY. —By Ed Erdelmeier

DOWN

1. Time of year
2. The system
3. Bunkhead
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SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

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Peanuts

WELL, I DON'T KNOW...
YOU CAN TRY IT IF YOU WANT TO...
SEE? ROCKS DON'T LOOK GOOD IN HATS...

Mutt'n' Jeff

ER—MADGE, I KNOW THIS IS OUR FIRST DATE BUTTER-DO YOU MIND IF I KISS YOU GOOD NIGHT?
WHY, OF COURSE NOT, JEFF!
I WISH YOU'D HAVE DONE IT HOURS AGO!

Andy Capp

STAY RIGHT THERE! THIS FILM WILL BE OVER IN A COUPLE OF MINUTES—AND I'VE A FEW THINGS TO SAY TO YOU!
I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT
IT'S THEIR NATURE. HANDPICK YOUR MAN BEFORE MARRIAGE, AND HENPECK HIM AFTER

Burmese resume campaign against one-party system

BANGKOK (Agencies) — Up to 5,000 people protested against Burma's government Wednesday in the largest demonstration since last week's popular revolt toppled the country's hardline president, diplomats in Rangoon said.

The protesters gathered in front of Rangoon general hospital, which became a rallying point for protesters after security forces allegedly shot doctors and nurses there during last week's unrest.

One Western diplomat, speaking on condition of anonymity, said security forces stayed away from the area and made no effort to interfere. During last week's disturbances, security forces repeatedly fired on protesters who refused to disperse.

Diplomats said the demonstrators, estimated at 3,000 to 5,000,

carried placards and listened to speeches by students who are leading the campaign to end authoritarian rule after succeeding in ousting hardline President Sein Lwin Friday. In recent days, students have distributed leaflets and put up posters throughout Rangoon calling for continued demonstrations.

The Western diplomat said protesters and monks also held a Buddhist ceremony in front of the hospital to remember those who died in last week's rioting.

"It seems to be a kind of

stationary rally, with no marching," he said. He said it began in late morning and continued into late afternoon.

Student leaders had called for demonstrations Wednesday to press for an end to 26 years of one-party rule in the southeast Asian nation, where economic woes have helped fuel widespread support for student demands.

Sein Lwin resigned as state president and chairman of the ruling party after only 17 days in power. He had replaced Ne Win, whose 1962 military coup ended democracy in Burma and instituted one-party rule.

The party and the legislature have scheduled emergency sessions for Friday, presumably to choose a new leadership.

State-run radio Rangoon has

said at least 95 people were killed and 240 wounded in last week's demonstrations, the largest since Burma achieved independence from Britain in 1948. Western diplomats say they believe hundreds were killed, but concede they have no evidence.

In an extraordinary rebuke, the Rangoon Lawyers' Council Tuesday lodged an unprecedented formal protest with the government over its suppression of the demonstrations. The council is under the government's Council of People's Attorneys.

"Some people were shot in a hospital, inside their houses, and at a tea shop. It was... a violation of human rights," said the letter, signed by 177 lawyers.

"Shooting at demonstrators from behind in some areas was a sheer violation of the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights," it said.

The letter said the dead were buried without their families being notified and that thousands of people were arrested.

"Authorities are entirely responsible for the firing by the security forces against demonstrators," it said.

The letter demanded multi-party rule, lifting of the state of emergency in Rangoon and other cities, the release of those detained, an immediate halt to use of force by security personnel, an independent investigation into the shootings and disclosure of information on casualties.

A text of the letter was obtained from one of the foreign embassies that received copies of the letter, along with international organisations.

Doctor blames prison for Mandela illness

CAPE TOWN (R) — Jailed South African black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela has tuberculosis and his family doctor blames it on the prison conditions under which he has been held for 26 years.

"Mr. Mandela has tuberculosis," his lawyer, Ismail Ayob, told reporters Tuesday after a two-hour visit to the 70-year-old African National Congress (ANC) leader in Cape Town's state-run Tygerberg hospital.

"He has lost a lot of weight and suddenly he is looking like a very old man," he told Reuters later.

"A big question mark is why a healthy man like him should contract such a disease. It speaks volumes about prison conditions," said a family friend.

In Lusaka, the exiled ANC accused the South African government of callous neglect of Mandela's health.

Mandela's wife Winnie and his daughter Zindzi returned with Ayob to Johannesburg after the visit looking grim and angry. Both declined to speak to reporters.

Ayob said Winnie was particularly angry that the doctor treating her husband refused to answer her questions.

With the government under heavy pressure to free the black nationalist leader, South African Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee said he was deeply perturbed about Mandela.



Nelson Mandela (file photo)

Coetzee, who has had regular meetings with Mandela in recent years, announced that "the entire issue, as well as steps to ensure a speedy recovery, are receiving my personal attention."

Polish miners defy order to end strike

JASTRZEBIE (Agencies) — Workers occupying a coal mine in southwestern Poland defied government orders to end their day-old strike, and witnesses said police surrounded the colliery where nearly half the work force boled up.

About 600 police took up positions around the July Manifesto mine Tuesday after about 4,000 workers demanding reinstatement of Solidarity and better working conditions put down their tools, the witnesses said.

The strike marks the eighth anniversary of the birth of the Solidarity Independent Labour Federation, which Communist authorities crushed in a 1981 military crackdown and banned a year later.

Solidarity adviser Jacek Kuron said there were no reports of violence and police made no attempt to move into the mine, a hotbed of labour activism during the strike wave that spawned Solidarity.

He said the mine was cordoned off and public transportation to the facility was suspended. The mine is 450 kilometres from Warsaw and employs about 9,000 workers.

The state-run PAP news agency, in a dispatch late Tuesday, said the strike was illegal and that the workers ignored an order from a local prosecutor to leave the mine.

"Strikers gathered (at the mine)... stayed in the main yard and showed no response," PAP said. "The strike is clearly political in nature," it said, adding that wage demands were not high on the miner's agenda.

PAP said the miners were warned that "they may be held responsible for their illegal actions."

Legalisation of Solidarity is among the chief demands made by the miners. Solidarity Spokeswoman Katarzyna Ketrzynska said.

S. Koreans attack student protestors

SEOUL (AP) — Radical students staging protests have been heckled, criticised and even attacked in recent days by furious people demanding an end to their violent clashes with riot police.

Hundreds of people in the past week took part in counter-demonstrations against the radical students. Newspapers have added their voices to criticism of the youths.

"We now call upon our students to return to their senses," the Korea Times said in an Aug. 13 editorial.

"Violence is not the way to solve any problem," the Joong-Ang Ilbo said.

Such public anger against anti-government students has rarely been seen before, even in a nation with a long history of student activism and violent demonstrations.

While few people have been involved in the protests against the students, political observers say it may be a sign that Koreans are starting to turn against the radicals and their violent tactics.

The public criticism has been a shock to the radicals, who see

themselves as fighting for the people who have started to criticise them.

Students played key roles in battling past authoritarian governments. Many ordinary people joined students in the streets in June 1987 to force then President Chun Doo-Hwan to agree to democratic reforms.

On Monday, radical students battled riot police in parts of Seoul as the government blocked them from marching to the border with North Korea for reunification talks. Scattered violent clashes also flared over the weekend involving a few thousand radicals.

Hundreds of local residents went to the radicals' headquarters at Yonsei University twice over the weekend to demand the students leave. Students and residents argued and yelled.

Angry onlookers also denounced and heckled student demonstrators in other parts of Seoul and newspapers reported similar outbursts in other cities. Elderly people screamed at students, saying they were rude and arrogant.



Warm welcome: An old woman greets a Soviet soldier returning from Afghanistan at a public rally of welcome.

Afghan rebels claim 500 Soviets killed in attack

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Afghan rebels claimed Wednesday they have killed about 500 Soviet soldiers in an attack on a garrison and ammunition dump in northern Afghanistan.

Masood Khalili, spokesman for the Jamiat-Islami Muslim Revolutionary Group, said 200 other Soviets were wounded when guerrillas fired eight rockets into the Khalagay base in Baghlan province Aug. 12.

"I think the figure sounds high," said one Western diplomat on condition of anonymity. He said that if accurate, it would be the Red Army's worst single loss since it intervened in the Afghan civil war more than eight years ago.

Western diplomatic sources in Islamabad said they had conflicting reports of attacks on the garrison, by different groups on different days.

Rival guerrilla groups had reported last weekend they started a fire at a fuel storage facility at the base.

Khalili said the rockets touched off a fire that burned for two days and destroyed 250 vehicles.

He said news of the attack came from forces under Jamiat's commander, Ahmad Shah Masood, who controls much of northern Afghanistan.

However, Masood is widely reported to have agreed not to attack Soviet troops, who have just passed the numerical halfway point in their nine-month withdrawal from Afghanistan.

These (troops) were not withdrawing. They were on the base," Khalili said.

Khalagay, about 150 kilometres south of the Soviet border, lies near a fork in the main northbound land route for withdrawing Soviet forces.

Insurgents have reportedly cut the shorter, north fork in two places. Red Army forces have been using the northwest fork, which follows major oil and natural gas pipelines running from Kabul to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, which intervened in Afghanistan in December 1979 following a communist coup there the previous year, agreed to withdraw its forces in an April 14 accord signed in Geneva.

Cow hits car

ASHBURTON, England (AP) — A drive in the country ended in a bizarre accident for a vacationing London family when their car was struck by a cow jumping over a hedge. Nigel and Delyth Bielby and their son, Richard, were rounding the bend of a rural lane Sunday when "this fully grown cow literally jumped over a hedge at roadside and landed on their passing car," Sergeant Dennis Houghton of the Devon and Cornwall Constabulary said Tuesday. "It probably thought the grass was going to be a bit greener on the other side."

Man jailed for punching horse

DALLAS (AP) — A man was given a night in jail for punching a police officer's horse in the face, police said. Officers Claude S. Hall and Thomas A. Hall said they were patrolling near headquarters when they saw 52-year-old Alvaro Hernandez littering. The officers said they tried to talk to the man, but he became angry and struck Hall's horse, then grabbed the reins and shoved the horse and Hall into the street, police said. Neither the officer nor the horse fell. The horse was not seriously hurt.

Elvis faithful flock to grave

MEMPHIS, Tennessee (AP) — Elvis Presley fans lined up to visit the singer's grave on the 11th anniversary of his death, undimmed by heat in the high 30s (Celsius) or a new book that has set off a wave of jokes about their idol. The book, "Is Elvis Alive?" disputes that he died of heart disease Aug. 16, 1977, at his Graceland mansion. But there was no question Tuesday as fans and other tourists came to visit the estate and pay their respects. More than 70 stands of flowers, many shaped like guitars or hearts, lined the walk to Presley's grave. A vigil and candlelight graveside procession on the eve of the anniversary attracted 3,000 people, according to Memphis police. "This is the next best thing we're going to get to seeing Elvis," said Graham Knowles, an Elvis fan who traveled from Leeds, England, to Memphis.

'Curb your animal instinct'

NEW YORK (AP) — An artist who says she was "bothered a lot," hopes to tame the animal instincts of the city's men by posting a few more signs along the city's streets. Iona Granet's 0.18-metre square metal and enamel designs — one in pink, the other magenta — urge men who must leer to do so in silence. One shows a shapely woman admonishing a tom cat (male cat) truck driver: "No cat calls — whistling (or) kissing sounds." The other, illustrated with a man restraining a struggling wolf, advises in English and Spanish: "Curb your animal instinct." The signs "came to be because I was bothered a lot. Every girl I know was bothered a lot," Granet said Tuesday. Later this week, in lower Manhattan near city hall and in the financial district, the artist says she will begin putting up "12 little signs which are going to change mankind, so everyone will be gentlemen and ladies again."

Madonna turns 30

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Madonna, the pop singer turned actress, celebrated her 30th birthday with a Broadway stage performance and a private party with her actor husband Sean Penn, her publicist said. Madonna's milestone birthday Tuesday comes on the eve of Penn's 28th birthday and the couple's third anniversary, said publicist Liz Rosenberg. "Despite all the predictions, they're still together," Rosenberg said in a telephone interview from New York City. Madonna is working in the Broadway production of David Mamet's "Speed the Plow," playing the secretary of a hard-boiled Hollywood producer. "She has never missed a performance in her life, so 30th birthday or not, she'll be on stage," Rosenberg said.

1st 'Miss Soviet Union' contest

MOSCOW (R) — The first "Miss Soviet Union" will be chosen in Moscow in March from contestants selected in beauty pageants around the country during the next six months, the newspaper Sovetskaya Kultura announced Tuesday. The final will be held March 8, International Women's Day. It will feature appearances by Soviet variety stars, a fashion show and film premieres in addition to the final beauty competition.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Soviet train derailed, people killed

MOSCOW (AP) — A passenger train derailed between Moscow and Leningrad, sparking a fire and killing an undetermined number of people, TASS reported Wednesday. The official news agency said the "Aurora" train derailed between the Berezaitka and Poplavnets stations 360 kilometres north of Moscow at 6:34 p.m. (1434 GMT) Tuesday. A fire broke out in the dining car and spread to adjacent railroad cars. Firefighters had trouble reaching the site and didn't have enough water, TASS reported. First deputy railroad minister Vladimir Ginko told TASS an exact count of the victims has not been made. Railway traffic was restored Wednesday morning, and an investigation team headed by a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Vladimir Gusev, was set up, the news agency said.

Hong Kong criticised over refugees

HONG KONG (R) — International aid workers Wednesday lambasted Hong Kong for its policies toward Vietnamese boat people it wants to send back home. Both voluntary organisations and the local office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) also criticised conditions at one refugee detention centre which they said were causing physical and psychological harm. There are now more than 22,000 Vietnamese boat people jammed into camps, detention centres and makeshift holding areas, including an 11-storey disused factory. "Conditions are such that we see 3,600 people locked up in a building where the sun cannot go in and the lights are on all day and night," said Ardrie Van Geideren of International Social Services, a voluntary organisation.

IBM's artificial intelligence software

NEW YORK (AP) — International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) announced new artificial intelligence software that is intended to capture the knowledge of human experts so it can be used by others. The products are software tools that can be used to create "expert systems" that help computer users make decisions such as whether to grant a home mortgage or what advice to give to a financial-planning client, IBM said Tuesday. The products include a new release of IBM's expert system environment, which is designed for users with few computer skills, and a new version of knowledge tool, which is for data-processing professionals.

Brazil lowers voting age to 16

BRASILIA (R) — Brazil's constituent assembly Tuesday approved the vote for 16-year-olds, the first major country to do so. For Brazilians over 18 voting is compulsory, while for those between 16 and 18 it will now be a right but not obligatory. Tuesday's decision in the assembly, now in the final round of drafting a new constitution, confirmed an earlier vote in March.

Soviets to destroy SS-20s Aug. 28

MOSCOW (R) — The first Soviet SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles to be scrapped under a superpower treaty will be destroyed Aug. 28 at Kapustin Yar in the lower Volga region, TASS news agency said Tuesday. TASS reported last week that the missiles would be destroyed in groups of nine. It said the Russians had already started destroying their launchers and vehicles. By Tuesday, 32 combat missiles and 12 training missiles of the shorter-range SS-12 type stationed at Saryczek in Soviet Central Asia had also been scrapped, TASS said. Fifteen of their launchers were destroyed at another site. Under an accord signed by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan which went into effect in June, the Soviet Union will scrap 1,752 missiles with a range of 500 to 5,000 kilometres.

Quayle — better known for good looks than his policies

WASHINGTON (R) — Dan Quayle, the obscure Indiana senator picked to be George Bush's running mate, is a favourite of the Republican right wing and better known for his

Hollywood good looks than his policies.

He is a hawk on defence matters and through eight years in the Senate strongly supported the Reagan administration's military

buildup, including the controversial "Star Wars" space shield.

He reluctantly voted for the U.S.-Soviet treaty abolishing medium-range nuclear missiles but not before he complained of undue pressure on conservatives from President Reagan.

The 41-year-old blond, blue-eyed senator, whose full name is J. Danforth Quayle, was elected to the Senate in the 1980 Reagan landslide, beating one of Capitol Hill's most prominent liberals, Birch Bayh.

Quayle's success at the relatively tender age of 33 — on a slogan of "a new generation of leadership" — followed two undistinguished two-year terms in the House of Representatives.

Quayle has concentrated on foreign and military policy and on economic issues, at one time championing a proposal to simplify tax forms so that an average American could file an annual return on a postcard.

He has been active on the Armed Services Committee and its subcommittee on Conventional Forces and Alliance Defence.

In his autobiography, Quayle emphasises he "has consistently supported the strengthening of U.S. defence capabilities, which paved the way for renewed arms-reduction talks with the Soviet Union in 1985."



Republican vice presidential candidate Senator Dan Quayle (Indiana) is greeted by an admirer at the party convention.

In the age of AIDS, a sexual revolution stirs in China

By Andrew Roche
Reuters

PEKING — "Allow free love, end the sexual repression of one billion people" ran the student protest poster. It was pasted not on a Californian campus in 1967, but Peking University, summer 1988.

As fear of AIDS makes celibacy fashionable again in the West, a sexual revolution is stirring in once-puritanical Communist China.

Promiscuity, prostitution and homosexuality are becoming common in the country's sophisticated eastern cities, rates of divorce and venereal disease are soaring and pornography is publicly blamed for corrupting both schoolchildren and Peking policemen.

Yet a chaste official culture frowns on bikinis and televised kisses, and China's legal code still considers "seduction" and "committing adultery with the spouse of a member of the armed forces" to be crimes.

The result, say many young Chinese, is a Socialist version of Victorian double standards under which the only commandment is not to get caught.

In the southern city of Canton, prostitutes, or "wild chickens," play their trade openly in hotel lobbies and bars for prices

equivalent to between \$10 and 50.

Canton even boasts a nightclub catering for gay men — but also a labour camp in which several hundred women convicted of prostitution undergo "educational reform" in what one Chinese visitor described as harsh conditions.

In Shanghai, which never quite lost its pre-revolution reputation for raciness, taxi drivers regularly offer to guide affluent male passengers to prostitutes, according to foreign residents. Westerners are often pointed to a certain young woman known as "Miss English" for her knowledge, limited, of the language, one said.

In relatively staid Peking, one ancient gate of the forbidden city serves as a late-night meeting place for male homosexuals, according to Chinese sources.

The penalties for homosexuality, usually categorised as a mental illness or "boogalooism", can be harsh. One young male homosexual, whose dress, sometimes including large earrings, is outrageous by Chinese standards, said he had spent six months in prison for having an affair with a man.

"I was unlucky. You can usually get away with it because most people still don't dream there are homosexuals in China. You can

hold hands on the street and passers-by think you are just good friends," he said.

Affairs between unmarried men and women also have dangers. Shanghai police sporadically raid the bushes of the city's parks at night to break up young couples, who are reported to their work units if found to have "gone too far."

Married couples — sometimes also driven to make love in the park because of lack of privacy in the teeming city's housing — take their marriage licences with them to avoid trouble, one Chinese resident said.

Chinese men complain of a sweeping legal definition of rape that can include seduction by dishonest promises of marriage, while women say that because of traditional Chinese attitudes they alone bear the shame if discovered to have had pre-marital sex.

Despite such obstacles, millions of unmarried couples now live together illegally, and up to 80 per cent of abortions carried out in some Chinese cities are on unmarried women, according to the country's official press.

Although cases of sexual disease have rocketed since 1980, AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) is still virtually unknown. Health officials in

1987 publicly warned Chinese against having relationships with foreigners in a bid to prevent AIDS spreading in China.

Theories vary on just why sexual mores are changing in a country that two decades ago claimed to have totally eradicated VD through stern Socialist morality. One Chinese academic said a "moral vacuum" lay behind the sexual revolution.

"For 30 years young people were told to discard old feudal morality, and replace it with revolutionary virtues," he said. "In the 1980s the Communist virtues have been discredited. There is nothing left."

"Young Chinese people in Singapore and Hong Kong probably grow up with stronger moral restraints than in Shanghai."

Others point to simple factors such as the easy availability of contraceptives in China under the country's rigorous birth control policies and say the move towards Western-style sexual values is limited to adventurous young people in the cities.

For the majority, sexual morals remain strict and in parts of the countryside, where most live, ancient feudal customs such as bride-selling and child marriage are on the increase, according to official reports.

Most observers agree that

Deng Xiaoping's open policy, which has sucked in foreign fashions, culture and pornography along with Western technology and investment, is the key reason for the change.

"China was never as puritanical as it appeared anyway. There have never been any rules for the powerful," one Chinese journalist said, pointing to chairman Mao Tseung who had three wives and a varied love life.

A Communist Party official and other staff members of a television station in north-east China received severe punishments earlier this year for mistakenly broadcasting a pornographic film called "Parisian Brothel" as technicians held a private showing using the station's equipment.

The official economic information newspaper called this month for a "strengthening of Socialist spiritual civilisation" and linked growing prostitution and promiscuity to the country's reforms and open policy.

"We must attack the mistaken belief that pleasure is everything, and that to be rich is glorious," it said, without mentioning that the slogan "to get rich is glorious" was spread nationwide in the early 1980s to promote Deng Xiaoping's free-market economic policies.